THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1772.

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PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in PARLIAMENT. [459.]

ON the 14th of April, the Commons went upon the resolutions relative to the importation and exportation of corn, which were delivered in by the committee appointed for that purpose. The resolutions were as follows. 1. That the present duties upon wheat and wheat-flour imported into this kingdom, when wheat is at or above 48s. per quarter, shall cease. 2. That the duties upon rye imported, when the price of it here is at or above 32s. per quarter, shall cease. 3. That a duty of 6d. per quarter be laid upon all wheat imported, when the price of wheat here shall be at or above 48s. per quarter. 4. That a duty of 2d. per hundred-weight be laid upon all wheat-flour imported, when the price of wheat here shall be at or above 48s. per quarter. 5. That a duty of 3d. per quarter be laid upon rye imported, when the price of it shall be at or above 28s. per quarter. 6. That the exportation of wheat, wheat-meal, and wheat-flour, when the price of wheat shall be at 44s. per quarter, be prohibited. 7. That the exportation of wheat-meal and flour, when the price of wheat shall be under 44s. per quarter, be permitted. 8. That the exportation of rye, when it shall be at 28s. per quarter, be prohibited. 9. That for and upon all wheat, flour, and rye, imported, and

afterwards exported, ſhall be drawn back all duties paid on the importation of them. 10. That the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, and rye-meal, be admitted for a limited time.

Mr Pownall moved the ſeveral reſolutions. He began by apologizing for his ſtanding forward upon a matter of ſo much importance; but ſaid, that what was intended to be moved was in conſequence of ſeveral meetings, which had been held both laſt year and the preſent, by ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt intereſts and abilities in this country, who had maturely conſidered the buſineſs, and had delivered their opinions upon it. He then entered into a particular explanation of the actual ſtate of the ſupply and conſumption of the kingdom; and ſhewed, that the preſent difficulties did not ariſe from any ſcarcity; that there was as much, if not more corn grown than formerly; but, from the different circumſtances of the country, the conſumption was conſiderably more than the ſupply; and that this diſproportion aroſe from the late immenſe increaſe of manufactures and ſhop-keepers, the prodigious extent of our commerce, the number of people employed by government as ſoldiers, ſailors, collectors of revenue, &c. &c. and alſo the prodigious number of people who live upon the intereſts of the funds; alſo the great increaſe of the capital, the manufacturing and ſea-port towns; that the ſurplus which we uſed to produce, was about one 36th part of the whole growth; and that any one might conſider, whether the number of people he had mentioned were not more than one 36th of the whole people; and that therefore the real fact was, we had no longer a ſurplus. The conſequence that he drew was, That if we really meant to have the country well ſupplied, we muſt do every thing to encourage the growth, and not to diſcourage the farmer. He ſpoke much of the nature of the prices of things, and ſhewed, that though the prices of every thing were nominally riſen, yet the price of corn was leſs ſo than any other article. He then ſhewed, from the nature of the markets of great towns, that ſtoring of corn muſt not be diſcouraged, nor the middle man: for, if they were, great towns could never be regularly ſupplied, but muſt be in perpetual danger of famine. He concluded with ſaying, that though the principal end and intention of the reſolutions he meant to move, were for a permanent bill; yet ſuch were the preſent circumſtances of the country, that an immediate ſupply, if it could be got, was abſolutely neceſſary. He therefore moved a temporary bill for immediately opening the ports for the importation of bread-corn; and next moved the reſolutions as the foundation of a permanent bill, to take effect when the temporary one expired.

Sir Thomas Clavering ſeconded all the motions relative to wheat, and moved thoſe relative to rye; which were ſeconded by Sir Edward Blackett.

Lord North ſaid, that though a temporary bill might be at preſent neceſſary, yet he was very glad to find we were likely to come to an end of it; and did hope, that the matter might now be put upon ſome permanent footing, as the only way to have the people regularly ſupplied was by giving a rational encouragement to the growth of corn, and proper foundation for the merchant to know how to export and import; and hoped the two bills might go hand in hand, and one take effect when the other expired.

Sir George Savile ſaid, he had always conſidered theſe temporary bills as a falſe relief, like dram-drinking; and though we had always promiſed to leave it off, yet we could never come to the laſt dram; that he had always preached againſt this deſtructive cuſtom, and did hope he ſhould now ſee an end of it; and upon that conſideration only, and in conſequence of the encouragement the Noble Lord had given, that this ſhould be the laſt, he would agree to take up the preſent cup, that is, the preſent temporary bill, coupled with the permanent one that was to ſucceed it. He then expatiated largely on the nature of the ſupply of a country with bread-corn and proviſions, and the nature of prices; and concluded with ſaying, there was no way of ſupporting a country but by encouraging the growth, which nothing but a permanent bill could do.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey ſpoke in ſupport of the bill, but thought it neceſſary to lower the prices at which the exportation and importation ſhould take place. He was anſwered by Mr Gaſcoigne, who obſerved, that ſuch reduction was favourably enough calculated for the brewer and diſtiller, but would at the ſame time diſcourage the farmer, and ruin the country. He then ſtated ſeveral difficulties as to aſcertaining the prices, and

raiſed

raiſed many objections to the act for regiſtering the prices. He was joined by Mr Pulteney, who gave his approbation to the permanent law, but was of opinion, that the prices for exportation and importation were too low. Theſe ſentiments were adopted alſo by Sir Cecil Wray.

Mr Mackworth ſaid, that he approved the plan, and did not at preſent ſee any particular objections to the lines on which it was drawn; but thought, if the bill was brought in and printed, that was as far as it ought to go; and that it ſhould be diſperſed in the country for the conſideration of all ſorts of people.

Mr E. Burke ſhewed, that this matter had been already two years under conſideration; that the opinions now propoſed were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe laſt year; and that the preſent time, and circumſtances of the country, ſeemed to be the very proper moment for carrying them into execution; that if they could have any effect, this was the proper time to apply them.

He then replied to the ſeveral doubts and difficulties which had been raiſed, in an excellent ſpeech, full of that knowledge which he poſſeſſes of theſe matters; and explained, with that diſtinction of which he is maſter, both the effect of ſupply and trade, and ſhewed the united intereſts of the landed and commercial parts of this country; that nothing could be more detrimental than their jealouſies of each other, and that nothing could be ſo advantageous to this country, as their united efforts for their mutual benefit; and as this meaſure was animated with that ſpirit, he approved of it.

Mr Fuller, though for the bill, ſaid he had doubts of that part of it which permitted the re-exportation, as thinking it might be the occaſion of great frauds, &c.

Mr Dowdeſwell ſaid, if this re-exportation was not permitted, we ſhould never obtain the effect of a real importation; or, if we did, ſuch a quantity might be brought, as would overſtock and depreſs the market, and finally diſtreſs the country. He alſo went into a general explanation of the grounds on which he approved of this meaſure.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke to particular parts of the reſolutions, all which were finally agreed to without any amendment.

On the 28th of April, the committee appointed to examine the bill for encouraging the ſubjects of foreign ſtates to lend money upon the ſecurity of freehold and leaſehold eſtates in the Weſt Indies, gave in their report to the houſe. It was as follows.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that it would tend to the more ſpeedy and extenſive cultivation of his Majeſty's colonies in the Weſt Indies, and to the public benefit, if the ſubjects of foreign ſtates were encouraged to lend money upon the ſecurity of freehold and leaſehold eſtates in any of his Majeſty's colonies in the Weſt Indies, and if the ſecurities granted to ſuch aliens were rendered effectual for recovering payment of the money ſo to be lent, by ſale of ſuch freehold and leaſehold eſtates, under proper reſtrictions."

This was oppoſed with ſome warmth by ſeveral gentlemen, and particularly by thoſe members, who either were poſſeſſed of, or had intereſt in, old and eſtabliſhed eſtates in the Weſt Indies. By theſe it was argued, that this impolitic innovation would throw the landed property of our iſlands in the Weſt Indies into the hands of foreigners; that the bill ſhown them by Mr Pulteney, its patron and propoſer, put the eſtates in queſtion exactly in the ſituation of mortgages; that it had been always the policy of this country to keep the land in the hands of natives; that there was no argument for keeping the ſoil of England in our own poſſeſſion, which was not equally valid for ſecuring the poſſeſſion of the land in the Weſt Indies; that, upon the plan propoſed, our colonies would become only what the Texel was to the Dutch, a ſtorehouſe or magazine for the goods of all nations; that, in time of war, foreigners would thus have ſpies in our dominions, as they muſt be obliged to appoint perſons to collect the intereſt of the ſums lent; that as the colonies had general aſſemblies of their own, there was no occaſion for the interference of the legiſlature; that they knew their own wants beſt, and could apply the beſt remedy; that the colonies had yet made no complaint about this matter, and that their ſilence could not be accounted for but by ſuppoſing that this act was not neceſſary; that, however much the bill might anſwer the ends of ſome private individuals, it could promote no good public purpoſe.

Theſe objections were anſwered by

Mr Pulteney, who brought in the bill. He ſpoke to the following purpoſe.

" Mr Speaker, If the oppoſers of this bill mean by public purpoſes the purpoſe of keeping up the price of ſugar, and by thoſe means to enrich a few old planters at the expence of this nation, I muſt own that their plan is the more public-ſpirited of the two. Mine is calculated for rendering that commodity more plentiful, and therefore cheaper, by facilitating the cultivation of the newly-acquired plantations. It is well known, that the erection of ſugar-works and other neceſſary buildings, and the purchaſe and maintenance of ſlaves, frequently oblige planters to borrow large ſums of money upon the credit of their eſtates. It is equally well known, that money cannot in the Weſt Indies be had under an intereſt of eight per cent.; a circumſtance which muſt greatly retard the improvement of the new colonies, if it do not abſolutely ruin them. From foreigners, money may be had at five per cent. where the ſecurity is unexceptionable; but, as the law now ſtands, doubts have ariſen, whether any ſecurity can enable an alien or foreigner to recover money lent upon the eſtates in queſtion. What objection then is there againſt giving them abſolute ſecurity? It is ſaid, that the coloniſts have made no complaint, preferred no petition, and that they have aſſemblies of their own. Sir, I, who have an eſtate in the newly-ceded iſlands, can aver, that the planters do complain, and that they ardently wiſh for the ſucceſs of this bill. What elſe was my motive for bringing it into the Houſe, but my own knowledge of its expediency, and the ſolicitations of the coloniſts? Let us not be told, that their own aſſemblies can apply a remedy. Sir, if they paſſed ſuch a law, it would not be valid, becauſe contrary to the law of this land. The Britiſh legiſlature alone is competent in this caſe, in which it is propoſed to diſpenſe, in ſome meaſure, with long received principles of the conſtitution; not that it is any intention of abſolutely mortgaging the land to aliens, or of impowering them to enter into poſſeſſion. Such indeed was my firſt idea; but I dropt it from the ſame apprehenſions that prevailed upon paſſing the bill for naturaliſing the Jews. The preſervation of the ſoil is a favourite idea of Engliſh juriſprudence, and I adopt it in its fulleſt extent. For this reaſon, the preſent bill is framed ſo as to exclude aliens from the poſſeſſion, while it enables them to procure the ſale of eſtates for the payment of debts. Theſe mortgages then, if they deſerve the name, differ eſſentially from mortgages in England, where the mortgagee may foreclooſe the equity of redemption, and become abſolute proprietor. Let us not then be frightened with vain names, with fears and apprehenſions of loſing the property of the ſoil, becauſe we have the uſe of foreign money for its improvement. Had we all the money in Europe at a reaſonable intereſt, and could we actually employ it in trade, ſo much the better. We muſt be gainers by the bargain. We ſhould thus be the bankers of Europe. Were England in as great want of borrowed money as the Weſt Indies, I ſhould certainly propoſe the ſame expedient; nor ſhould I be much afraid of the conſequences. Foreigners may now lend money upon land, and I cannot ſee how that practice is preferable to this mode. Certain I am, that the method of recovery is more ruinous to the borrower; but as money may be here got upon reaſonable terms, I think it unneceſſary to render the law general, and common to all his Majeſty's dominions. Where then is there any feaſible objection to this plan? Why, our plantations will become nothing but ſtorehouſes and channels of ſmuggling for the Dutch and other nations. How ſmuggling will be more practicable than it is now, I cannot ſee; but I can very well ſee, that it ought to be the policy of this country, to render itſelf and its colonies ſtorehouſes for all the world. How elſe have the Dutch flouriſhed? Is not their whole country a kind of Texel? In vain therefore would a few intereſted men perſuade us to deter foreigners from ſettling in our dominions. It always has been, and I hope now will be, the care of the legiſlature, to invite foreigners, in order to ſupply that waſte of people produced by emigrations to our widely-extended colonies. To ſuppoſe that the lenders of the propoſed money will appoint agents or factors to gather the intereſt, and to act as ſpies in time of war, is abſurd. They will never be able to bear the expence. Such a plan would defeat the ends of lending, and ſwallow up all the profits. No man will lend, till he has ſecurity for the payment of the intereſt upon the exchange of London or

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Amſterdam, or ſome other convenient place."

Theſe arguments were ſeconded by Mr Burke, Mr Cornewall, and others; but on a diviſion, the bill was thrown out.

April 30. it was reſolved to be a ſtanding order of the Houſe, "That no bill relating to religion, or the alteration of the laws concerning religion, be brought into the Houſe, until the propoſition ſhall have been firſt conſidered in a committee of the whole Houſe, and agreed unto by the Houſe."

The next day, May 1. was that appointed for the opening of the budget by Lord North. His Lordſhip's ſpeech is already inſerted from the news-papers [264.]. In the London Magazine, from which this article is chiefly taken, the introduction is given more fully, thus.

"The whole ſupply for the ſervice of the current year amounts to 6,327,000 l. and there remains in the ſinking fund a ſurplus of 1,800,000 l. This being the ſtate of the caſe, the queſtion is, How this money is to be applied? And here the diminution of the public debt will naturally occur to every man as a proper object of our attention. But what plan are we to purſue? Shall we apply it to the extenſion of our oldeſt or neweſt debts, of the greateſt or leaſt ſums; or ſhall we make an equal diviſion of it among them all? The laſt ſcheme is evidently ridiculous, becauſe the dividend would amount to but a mere trifle, and the diſtribution of it would be attended with inſurmountable difficulties. Our funds, not being, like thoſe of France, compoſed of actions, or certain equal ſums, are not adapted to ſuch an operation. In order to make them more marketable, and that every one might buy or ſell as much or as little as he pleaſed, the legiſlature planned them upon a different foundation; and therefore we cannot eaſily avail ourſelves of ſuch a project, had we in our hands even a ſum that would operate with ſome effect. Nor will there be much equity in applying the whole ſum to the extinction of our oldeſt debts, becauſe in them ſome of the lateſt purchaſers are concerned; and it is clear, that the neweſt funds have no claim of preference on any account. What then remains, but to pay off with it a part of the greateſt or leaſt ſums? Upon the former it would have little or no effect, the 3 per cents conſolidated amounting almoſt to forty millions; and therefore the ſame objection lies againſt this ſcheme as againſt that of dividing it equally amongſt all the public creditors. Upon the latter (the ſmalleſt debts) it certainly would have a conſiderable effect; and indeed upon all the other ſtocks; for it would ſink the price of the other ſtocks, and raiſe the price of thoſe to the diminution of which it might be applied. This is an inſuperable objection againſt ever appropriating money to the extinction of any particular fund. Nor is this all the diſadvantage of beginning to pay off our leaſt debts. The principal of the national creditors will thus ſee, that they are never likely to be paid; or that, if they are, the day is ſo diſtant as almoſt to have the ſame effect as an abſolute refuſal of payment. What effect ſuch an apprehenſion would produce, I need not explain. The committee ſees, that it would prove very injurious, if not ruinous, to the great body of ſtockholders. What, then, you will ſay, is the equal and impartial plan that you propoſe, in lieu of all thoſe that you have thus rejected? Having found that my former plan for reducing the national debt did not anſwer my expectations, and that the Bank does not ſeem very deſirous of being paid the million borrowed of them upon the credit of Exchequer-bills, and which, indeed, we are liable to pay upon demand; finding, I ſay, this, and conſidering the lowneſs of the intereſt payable upon theſe bills, I propoſe that it be reſolved to be the opinion of this committee, That any perſon or perſons," &c. [as above, p. 264. & 265.].

Lord North's ſpeech was anſwered by Mr Dowdeſwell, who ſpoke as follows.

"I am not diſpleaſed to find, that the Noble Lord has dropt the plan of finance which he adopted ſome years ago; becauſe I was originally convinced, from the reaſon and nature of things, and I am now aſſured by experience, that it was not the moſt eligible. The reduction of ſo ſmall a ſum, from four to three *per cent.* was but a pitiful experiment upon a commodity which ſhould not have been touched but in the groſs; becauſe the purchaſe of it thus in the detail warned the public creditors to keep up the price; ſo that the miniſter's ſkill in the finances raiſed the value of the four *per cents*, which it is the buſineſs of government to buy, and ſunk the value of the three *per cents*, which it ought to ſell.

fell. This doctrine was fufficiently explained to the minifter at the proper time; but I do not blame him for want of fagacity in rejecting it, as I now praife him for not obftinately perfifting in this as in other ruinous meafures, in order to evince to the admiring nation the firmnefs and fteadinefs of his character.

But though I thus do juftice to him in one particular, let it not be imagined that I approve of his prefent plan. In my opinion, the payment of the million due upon demand to the Bank would have been the proper application of this year's furplus. For the payment of the three *per cents*, you may take your own time; but when called upon by the Bank, you muft find the money, except you chufe to violate parliamentary faith. What opportunity then fo proper as the prefent, when money lies, in fome meafure, idle in your hands? Upon hearing that the Bank had ceafed to difcount bills, I concluded that this ftep would be taken; becaufe I could fee no grounds for fo extraordinary a meafure in that corporation, but a want of money, or capital. Knowing, as I do, the vaft utility of credit in trade; knowing that the Bank itfelf was inftituted upon this principle, and that it gains confiderably by the difcount of bills; I had no other way but this fuppofition to account for the phænomenon. Was it not then natural in me to expect, that though the Bank fhould act contrary to the intereft of trade, the minifter, that watchful Palinurus who fteers the helm, would have adopted this fcheme, in order to force them to act as the public good feemed to require? That bills upon houfes whofe credit falls not much fhort of that of the Bank itfelf, fhould be refufed to be difcounted, feemed to me quite abfurd, almoft as abfurd as if thefe houfes had refufed Bank-bills. Certainly they may do it upon the fame grounds, and almoft with as good a grace. See then what diftrefs this would occafion in a country which has accommodated itfelf to the moft extenfive credit! Was not this an object more worthy of the Noble Lord's attention than this drop which he has taken from the ocean of the public debts? Nor does he, as he imagines, pay off thefe 1,400,000l. of our debts. He only purchafes fo much of the ftockholders, if they chufe to accept his bargain. Payment fuppofes a tender of the full fum due, of a hundred for a hundred: here we have a kind of compromife with the public creditors; but not fuch a compromife as the ftate of the funds and of the nation required.

In the firft place, it is unequal to the ftockholders; becaufe the proprietors of different ftocks, whofe values at market now differ by two *per cent.* are to have the fame fum for every hundred: ought not the minifter to have attended to this circumftance, and to have hit upon fome expedient that would have put all parties upon a par?

In the fecond place, he has been as carelefs of the intereft of the nation as of that of the ftockholders. By this lottery, the public gains 150,000l.; whereas, in former lotteries, when there was not fo fair a profpect of peace, if we may believe the minifter, it gained 200,000l. Is this the lucrative and beneficial fcheme that it is reprefented? Had he in thefe peaceful, thefe halcyon days, made a more profitable bargain than was made in any former period, he would have done but his duty. But perhaps, notwithftanding the flattering appearance of an open fubfcription, there are fome friends, fome favourites to be ferved. It is worthy of obfervation, that the terms of the fubfcription are fuch as will put it in the power of 150 men, or lefs, to ingrofs the whole. I fay lefs; for may not the fame individual fubfcribe in the name of another perfon? Such collufion is, I believe, not eafily prevented in thefe tranfactions, and particularly in this, where the profufion of the minifter throws out fo tempting a bait to avarice. Were not the Noble Lord fenfible, that this new plan of finance would not bear fcrutiny, would he have fupported it upon fo fandy a foundation as the poffible continuance of a ten-years peace? The French King is of a pacific difpofition, therefore we fhall have a ten-years peace! Has the Noble Lord then infured his life for ten years? Who will anfwer for fo uncertain an event? Suppofe he fhould live that time, yet is not peace abfolutely certain. Pacific as he is, he was lately very near being dragged into a war by his minifter; and the fact is, that he has been, in the fpace of lefs than thirty years, engaged in two expenfive and bloody wars. May not the King of Spain, who is of a more active and warlike frame of mind, and who entertains an inveterate hatred againft this nation, ftrike a blow? and will the family-compact force him to follow the other's example?

Let

Let it even be granted, that theſe apprehenſions are groundleſs, yet it will not follow, that at the end of ten years we ſhall have ſaved ſeventeen millions, and added 700,000l. a-year to our revenues. For I obſerve, that it is the maxim of adminiſtration, To increaſe our expence according to the increaſe of our income. Will the miniſter, in the courſe of ten years, talk of no new eſtabliſhment, no payment of civil-liſt arrears? I do not aſſert that this will be the caſe; I only ſuggeſt the poſſibility of it. Beſides, who will take upon him to ſay, that the revenue may not decreaſe? According to the Noble Lord, it has actually decreaſed this year; or, at leaſt, the money expected has not come into the treaſury. But where is the wonder, when ſuch little care is taken in the appointment of proper collectors? Sir William Yonge, who was, if he is not now a Lord of the Admiralty, is a proprietor, purchaſer, and commiſſioner in the newly-ceded iſlands. I do not mean to impeach the character of this gentleman; but I think it is not in human nature to do juſtice to ſo many capacities. One comes with his bag of gold, another comes with his bag of diamonds, and fleſh and blood cannot withſtand them. The miniſter, therefore, needs not be ſurpriſed, that the expected ſums have not come into the treaſury. If the reſt of the commiſſioners be on the ſame footing, the failure was unavoidable.

But why ſhould this careleſſneſs in adminiſtration give any concern to us, who have allowed them to grant, without any examination, ſuch large ſums for American extraordinaries? In that department there is no check, no controul upon adminiſtration, and thoſe whom they may chuſe to appoint. We have never ſeen any eſtimate of the probable expence; not a ſcrip of paper has been laid before us, in order to enable us to form ſome ideas of the ſums proper to be granted for that ſervice. How are we to account for the embarraſſed ſtate in which theſe matters are left? Is it uncharitable to ſuſpect, that this confuſion is intentional, that it may be the more difficult for parliament to detect any malverſation, any extravagance or peculation?

The ſame ſpecies of reaſoning is applicable to the navy, of whoſe ſtate we have heard ſuch wonders. Laſt year you voted 40,000 ſeamen. Only 30,000 were raiſed. But has the money intended for their maintenance been hoarded up, and brought to the account of ſavings? By no means, Sir; the whole has been ſpent. The groſs ſum of 500,000l. which you voted for a particular purpoſe, has not been applied according to your expreſs orders, but been diverted to another ſervice. Is this diſcretionary power in the admiralty to be tolerated? Is it to be allowed to expend ſuch an immenſe ſum as two millions (for that is the ſum voted laſt year for the ſea-ſervice) as it pleaſes, and then to ſend us in only a general account of its diſburſement, without producing a ſingle ſcrip of paper, a ſingle voucher, to ſhow how, or when, or where, it was laid out? I am amazed that the miniſtry ſhould have attempted to ſlur over ſo capital a point. Single as I am in this opinion, and late as it is in the ſeſſion, I cannot help entering my proteſt againſt this method of diſpoſing of the public money. In another ſeſſion I ſhall certainly move for an inquiry into this dangerous practice, and try a diviſion upon an œconomical queſtion. If Lord Sandwich is to have the arbitrary diſpoſal of ſuch a prodigious ſum, well may he boaſt of having put the fleet in excellent condition. But no thanks are due to him, but to your bounty. It has been lately the cuſtom, to extol Lord Sandwich, and to depreciate Sir E. Hawke and Adm. Saunders. But when had they 500,000l. extraordinary to ſport with? Want of money, not want of ſkill or vigilance, kept the fleet, while they directed the admiralty, in ſo weak a ſtate.

The Noble Lord has given us a picture of a great miniſter: let me be indulged with liberty to throw out my ideas on the ſame ſubject. In my opinion, a great miniſter does not ſhow his firmneſs ſo much in deſpiſing the clamours of his fellow-citizens, as the threats of his country's enemies. A great miniſter will not ſuffer his Majeſty's dominions to be ſeized, nor the Britiſh flag to be inſulted, with impunity. He will not ſee the nation put by an enemy to an enormous expence in warlike preparations, and require no indemnification. He will have a head to plan, and a heart to execute meaſures of his own, and not be the mere inſtrument of another. He will not one day give orders for a naval armament, and in five days, a ſpace of time too ſhort for receiving a more favourable anſwer from the continent, countermand

thoſe

thoſe orders. The fleet I allude to was intended, as is evident from its being to rendezvous in the Downs, againſt ſome northern power. Could any freſh diſpatches have arrived from any northern court in five days? What then was the object of this fleet? Can any one tell us? After ſuch a recent and unaccountable fluctuation of counſels, does not the miniſter talk with a peculiar grace of manlineſs, ſteadineſs, and firmneſs, and other Roman virtues?

But theſe myſteries are not unſearchable. The miniſter's blunders, amidſt all his policy, furniſh us with a key to his actions; and it is well known, that the fleet was ordered to the Downs, and recalled, with a view only to make the ſtocks fluctuate to his own emolument. Theſe proceedings are ſcandalous; but they are true, and are atteſted by a thouſand poſitive evidences."

Mr Jenkinſon ſaid, in anſwer to this, that the difference of one or two per cent. in the price of ſome of the ſtocks was a matter of little conſequence; that to-morrow there might be no difference, as the price of ſtock was ſo fluctuating; that at any rate it was impoſſible to invent a ſcheme that would be entirely unexceptionable and equal to all parties; that an approximation to an equality was all that could be expected; that Mr Dowdeſwell was miſtaken in ſuppoſing, that government had gained 200,000l. by lotteries of the ſame kind; that it had gained only 180,000 l.; that the magnitude of the preſent plan, and the advantages ariſing from its ſucceſs, called for a little liberality in the public; that when he heard of the Bank's forbearing to diſcount bills, he entertained the ſame opinion as Mr Dowdeſwell; that the Noble Lord, being of the ſame opinion, had aſked the Bank, whether they wanted to have the million in queſtion paid; that they declined the offer; that he thence concluded the Bank had not diſcontinued the diſcounting of bills for want of caſh; that he believed their motive for this meaſure was, to prevent the exportation of our coin by Jews, who by this iniquitous traffick made a ſhilling upon every guinea, and received bills of exchange in return; that as this was the real ſtate of the caſe, the ſcheme now offered by the Noble Lord was the only feaſible way of ſerving the public that remained; that as to the American extraordinaries, orders had been given for ſending in ſuch papers as would enable the treaſury to form an eſtimate; that from ſome cauſe or other, which he did not know, theſe papers were not yet complete; that he hoped they would in another year be complete, and that then the Houſe ſhould have the ſatisfaction required; that with reſpect to what had been ſaid of the navy, he would be ſilent, and allow thoſe whoſe province it was, to explain that matter; that the favours which he had received from the miniſter left his teſtimony to his integrity and uprightneſs but little weight, but that, as far as his word would go, he muſt, upon the principles of gratitude and juſtice, free him from all imputations of ſelfiſhneſs or negligence in the management of public affairs.

Mr Hervey ſaid, that the money granted by parliament was properly laid out by the admiralty; that he meant to have that day produced to the Houſe the papers which gave an account of its expenditure, but that, in the multiplicity of other papers, they had been miſlaid, but that he would endeavour to bring them on the following day; that he knew of no orders given to fit out a hoſtile armament; that, for ought he knew, the fleet in queſtion was no more than what he hoped we ſhould for the future ſee every year, a fleet ordered to rendezvous for the purpoſe of going through the naval evolutions, and of forcing every man concerned to keep our ſhips in good repair, and of proving to the nation, and to all the world, that our grand and natural bulwark is in the beſt ſtate of defence.

Mr Cornewall ſaid, that he entirely agreed with Mr Dowdeſwell in what he had ſaid with regard to the navy; that though ſo nearly connected with the ſea-ſervice, he yet could not help entering his proteſt againſt allowing the admiralty a diſcretionary power of applying ſuch an immenſe ſum of money in what manner they pleaſed; that he congratulated the Noble Lord upon his relinquiſhing the plan of cloſe lotteries; that the only liſt of ſubſcribers ever ſhown to the Houſe was the moſt diſgraceful to the miniſter that could be imagined; and that he hoped, for the ſake of his own character, the Noble Lord would never more plan a cloſe lottery; that while ſuch tranſactions ſtared parliament in the face, it was in vain that his friends and dependents vouched for his diſintereſtedneſs and generoſity. [*To be continued.*]

The

The examinations of Mr Fordyce. [480.]

Mr Hotchkin then made a ſhort ſpeech to the creditors to the following purport.

Gentlemen, Mr Fordyce is now before you, who are his creditors; and, in order to do the ſtricteſt juſtice, we have had the aſſiſtance of people of the beſt knowledge in the law, reſpecting what has been done already; and this is the proper place to make every poſſible inquiry into the conduct of Mr Fordyce: — but don't mind little naſty poiſon things in the news-papers, nor let ſuch cruel invectives take any effect upon you; they are very improper, and may go into all parts of the world, and may tend to make it alſo impoſſible for a gentleman ever to vindicate himſelf: but it will tend more to the diſhonour of thoſe who are the authors of ſuch ſpurious pieces: they ſtigmatize themſelves more than they can him: he confeſſes himſelf to blame, and the only reparation he can give is, to tell you every thing, and anſwer every fair queſtion you demand: he will tell you every thing he can; and I do hope you will have it in your power to ſay upon this meeting, and upon this occaſion, he hath done it to your ſatisfaction. — If he does not do it to your ſatisfaction, the law that hangs over him muſt and ſhall take its courſe.

Cuſt. We have aſked what queſtions we were deſirous of having anſwered: and now, if any gentleman who is a creditor, thinks proper, they may aſk their queſtions.

For. I am ready to anſwer any gentleman any queſtions; and I beg leave to ſay, I ſhall never think myſelf in poſſeſſion of a guinea of my own till I have paid every creditor every ſingle farthing that is due to them, which is my real intent, if ever I ſhould be in a ſituation of life that will enable me to do it.

Creditor. I ſhould be glad to know, Mr Fordyce, the amount of the bills in the houſe the morning you went away. There were certain bills left ſealed in the houſe, directed to certain gentlemen; I ſhould be glad to know to whom they were directed.

For. I will explain that with a great deal of pleaſure. About three days before that unfortunate event, (which was, I am ſure, a very unfortunate one for me, and a very unfortunate one to my creditors), Mr William Fiſher, I believe, did go to a friend's houſe at the other end of the town, of whom I had ſome knowledge, and did get ſome money, or borrow a ſum of money, the repayment of which was to be anticipated, and take place in the courſe of a week.

Creditor. Did he bring it to your houſe?

For. Yes; and I believe he did it for mere zeal for our ſervice. The ſum was 7000l. the balance of his accounts amounted to 8000 and odd pounds. He informed me, the money would not be wanted till the next week; meaning, I ſuppoſe, it ſhould reſt during the holidays, in which time the Bank is ſhut up, and there is no ſelling ſtock in the funds, or changing ſuch kind of property as bills into caſh. And he knowing our ſituation, or ſuſpecting it, did, good-naturedly, either borrow a ſum of money, or anticipate the payment of it. And ſeeing myſelf in ſuch an unfortunate ſituation, I thought it would be becoming of me to ſend to that gentleman ſome notes and bills, which I conceived to be my own property; and ſeeing the diſagreeable ſituation in which the houſe was, I did ſend them to him.

A Commiſſioner. To what amount?

For. To the amount of 7000l.

Creditor. Thoſe bills were taken from the houſe?

For. No, Sir; they were not; they were my private property, and payable to me; but an account of every bill has been ſtated in that paper.

Creditor. I ſhould be glad to aſk Mr Fordyce one queſtion. I have in my hands an advertiſement, which I will read: [reads it.] "Whereas it has been inſinuated in the public papers, and other ways, that the partners of Mr Alexander Fordyce were concerned with him in tranſactions in the funds, we, the underſigned, hereby declare, that we were not privy to, aſſenting, or intereſted in any of his ſpeculations whatſoever: and that we have never departed, in one inſtance, from the true buſineſs of banking, or ever derived a ſhilling profit from any thing but intereſt and diſcount, ſince the commencement of our partnerſhip. [Signed] *Henry Neale. William James. Richard Down.* — June 30. 1772." — Now I ſhould be glad to know, whether that advertiſement be true or falſe?

To this no anſwer was given by Mr Fordyce. But Mr Maddox, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners, ſaid, if he anſwered ſuch a queſtion as that in the affirmative, it would ſubject him to a

penalty; and queſtions that had any tendency of that kind, to be ſure, the creditors in general, ſaid he, will not wiſh an anſwer to.

Cuſt. Mr Hotchkin, I ſhould be glad the gentlemen would aſk Mr Fordyce any queſtions but ſuch as will tend to his impeaching himſelf. In this country we ſhould never aſk a queſtion that can condemn a man by his own anſwer; and I think myſelf it is an improper queſtion.

Creditor. I did not mean to aſk an improper queſtion, but, at the ſame time, I thought it a proper queſtion; and, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, I think ſo now. Upon which many of the creditors from different parts of the court replied, "Aye, and ſo do we think it a very proper queſtion."

A Commiſſioner. There is no doubt but what the queſtion is very plain, and the anſwer as plain; but, as it has been obſerved by Mr Maddox, it certainly will ſubject him to penalties if anſwered in the affirmative: now, our power by no means extends to it; we as Commiſſioners are to inquire into the ſtate and condition of his effects, to aſk and inquire in what manner they are concealed or made away with, or in any and what parts, and to ſubject him to the conſequences, if he has done it, or cauſed it to be done: but to enter into the whole ſcene of a man's life that tends to circumſtances of criminality, or to make him ſo, we as Commiſſioners (as no judge in England would oblige him) cannot ſubmit to it.—I am only an individual, one of three, but I proteſt it is a queſtion I think we ſhould not ſuffer to be aſked; even if we had not the aſſiſtance of the learned gentleman, I ſhould think it a queſtion that ought not to be aſked.

A Creditor. There are a number of the creditors deſire it may be aſked.

Com. Hotchkin. I conceive the gentlemen meant this, that they never had any thing at all to do in the funds: ſo far it was lawful for his partners to ſay, and ſo far they will certainly be believed; it is a kind of ſide-wind, intimating Mr Fordyce has had to do with the funds. Shall we aſk that man to ſwear to that which will ſubject him to penalties, and the conſequence of which is, that perhaps he may be incarcerated for life?

A Creditor. It is a pity that ſuch a law was not in being, as diſhoneſt men would be but properly puniſhed.

The other two Commiſſioners then ſaid, they were entirely of the ſame opinion with Mr Hotchkin, and that it might prejudice Mr Fordyce.

Creditor. What are the houſe ſufferers by you? I mean the three partners?

For. Do you mean, what are they creditors?

Creditor. What do you owe the houſe?

For. It appears upon the account in my books, after making an allowance for my part of the ſtock that was originally lodged in the houſe as ſtock, making me an allowance for that part of it I had depoſited, there will be I think 53,000l.

Creditor. And no more, Sir?

For. Not that I know of.

Creditor. You ſaid, Mr Fordyce, your having paid 46,000l. and ſome odd ſhillings, for exorbitant intereſt, has been the occaſion of a great deficiency; in the courſe of your laſt examination, I mean, you ſaid, that the exorbitant intereſt amounted to ſuch a large ſum of money, that you aſſigned it as a reaſon for this deficiency: I ſhould be glad to know, to whom it was paid?

For. I don't know that it was ſaid ſo.

Another Creditor. Yes, you ſaid there was two thirds of it expended for that purpoſe.

A Commiſſioner. Whatever the Commiſſioners thought memorable * would have been ſet down; you cannot upon this commiſſion aſk about what he ſaid upon a former commiſſion; you may aſk him the ſame queſtion now, and ſee what he ſays to it, but you cannot have a reference to his anſwers given a week ago.

For. I don't know what he calls exorbitant intereſt; I never paid exorbitant intereſt.

Cuſt. They ſuppoſe that your having borrowed money by drawing upon Holland, and ſuffering yourſelf to be redrawed upon again, and by that means paying a great deal for intereſt, by that they mean exorbitant intereſt; but you don't mean any perſon took exorbitant intereſt, or above five per cent.?

For. No, by no means; I ſaid, the gentlemen raiſing money for me, by drawing and redrawing, had done it with more fidelity and ability, and zeal for my ſervice, than I believe any man in London either would or could have ſhewn; I ſay it with great ſincerity, and

* This word is here uſed in an odd ſenſe, but lawyers are not famous for ſpeaking the pureſt language.

as I would declare my ſentiments openly like a man of honour, I ſaid then, what I will repeat again, that in brokerage, and exchange, and re-exchange, and intereſt, a very large ſum of money had been ſwept away.

Cuſt. One queſtion, Sir, I would aſk you: Was there ever any drawing or redrawing as you ſpeak of for the houſe? was it for the uſe of the houſe?

For. It was not done in the name of the houſe, but large ſums of money have lain dead in the houſe for that purpoſe, and the papers for their examination.

Creditor. The words *ſentiment* and *honour* often fall from his lips; I would aſk you, Sir, whether it would not be more honourable to have committed an act of bankruptcy in time, to have ſaved more of our money, as we had lodged good hard money in your hands, than to have made uſe of it in the gambling ſtrain: there is no hard money lent for that; if you meant to have acted fair and honeſt, why did not you commit an act of bankruptcy before? It would have ſaved large ſums of money that ought to have been applied for the uſe of the houſe.

A Commiſſioner. Mr Fordyce could not have committed an act of bankruptcy for the partners.

For. I was very ſorry to find a gentleman had taken out a commiſſion: for although I went away, I don't know whether I might not have been relieved from it, and all this miſchief ſaved: it was done before I knew of it.

Creditor. You did not know of it?

For. No, I did not: they ought not to have ſtruck a docket before they had given me time to apply to my friends. But that is now over, and I am ſorry for it.

Here no queſtion being immediately aſked,

Com. Hotchkin ſaid, I muſt repeat to the gentlemen, if they have any more queſtions which they think proper to aſk Mr Fordyce, I deſire they may be propoſed, otherwiſe I apprehend they have no objection that ſuch an unhappy man may be releaſed.

Creditor. I ſhould be glad to know, whether Mr Fordyce's partners were privy to —— Here the creditor was interrupted by Mr Cuſt, who ſaid, I deſire, Sir, you will withdraw the queſtion you are going to put; it don't tend at all to the benefit of the houſe.

Creditor. Sir, you don't know the queſtion I am going to put ——

Cuſt. Yes I do; it is very improper, and I will convince you if you will come round here. —— The gentleman croſſed the court, and Mr Cuſt whiſpered him, during which time another creditor aroſe, and ſaid, "Several of us deſire to know the queſtion." —The queſtion, however, was dropt.

Commiſſioner. He is not obliged to anſwer any thing that may condemn himſelf, by the rule of law.

Creditor. Mr Fordyce, can you tell us, Sir, what dividends were drawn out for the uſe of the partners at the time of balancing accounts?

For. Upon my word I don't know.

Creditor. Cannot you tell what dividends they drew laſt year out of their houſe, for their ſhare of the profits when they balanced? I mean for each partner.

For. Upon my word I cannot tell, without an examination of the books; but it was very much within this ſum which had been drawn: perhaps there might be 100l. difference.

Creditor. Can you tell what your ſhare was?

For. I believe my ſhare, the amount of it for that year, might be 1800l. I have not the books.

Creditor. I don't aſk minutely, it is only in order to aſk another queſtion: —Whether the houſe was in a condition to afford the dividend?

For. It was out of the profit and loſs of the common buſineſs of banking.

Creditor. Was the general ſtock of the partnerſhip able to pay it?

For. It was as uſual, Sir, the Profit and Loſs accounts, which we always made a rule of ſettling; and I believe there is, in the articles of partnerſhip, an obligation upon us to divide the profits at ſtated periods.

Commiſſioner. Mr Fordyce, I would aſk you, Sir, whether the profits upon the banking-buſineſs were ſuch as would warrant a dividend ſo as to make your part of it 1800l.?

For. Certainly, Sir.

Creditor. Was the houſe worth more money than they kept at that time? If they were not, they ought not to have drawed. --Was it ſolvent at Chriſtmas?

For. I conceived it ſolvent then.

Creditor. In your mode of accounts was there any direction in your books, giving an account of all the intereſt received and paid, and the advantage accruing to the houſe?

For. We ſometimes wrote down a ſum of money as a depoſit for bad debts in ſo many years; but there were not many bad debts; but after having deducted thoſe ſums for profit and loſs in the courſe of the year, our mode was, to divide that profit; which profit being ſo divided, I apprehend my ſhare was ſo much money.

Creditor. Was there a ſurplus of 20s. in the pound for every creditor.

For. I have no doubt when the dividend was made; I conceived the houſe perfectly ſolvent.

Creditor. I do conceive, Sir, it ſhould appear at the time of the death of Roſſe; and I ſhould be glad to know if it was ſolvent or not, ſo as to juſtify their dividends: but the books will make it appear, I ſuppoſe; therefore I need not aſk Mr Fordyce about that.

For. I conceived it a ſolvent houſe every ſettlement they made, or I ſhould not have thought them juſtified in making it.

Caſh. The accounts of the partnerſhip are exceedingly plain and clear, and here are all the accounts in the books; if you pleaſe to call any morning, Sir, I will ſhew you the accounts, that you may ſee whether they were or were not juſtified in that.

Com. Hotchkin. Is there any thing elſe you mean to aſk?

Creditor. I have nothing farther to aſk: upon a queſtion that was aſked in the courſe of his examination, Mr Fordyce has declared, Mr James cried, and knew the ſtate of his affairs; therefore I don't want to go any farther upon that.

Creditor. Mr Fordyce, how do you account for this deficiency there is now?

For. I have accounted by this paper I delivered in.

A Commiſſioner. If the gentleman thinks proper, he may ſee this paper; for in that is an anſwer to the gentleman's queſtion, how and in what manner the money has been diſpoſed of.

Creditor. There are accounts I ſee in the books, and this paper, how the money has been diſpoſed of.

For. No doubt of it, Sir; every farthing.

Creditor. Well, Mr Fordyce, if it was my caſe as it is yours, which I hope it never will be; if I had a deficiency of half ſo many thouſand pounds, I think I could, upon recollection, give ſome account how I had loſt it.

For. There is an account how it was paid.

Creditor. Is there no poſſibility of our being informed of it by any means?

Another Creditor. I think *ſentiment* and *honour* are words you have frequently made uſe of, but no man ever proſtituted his honour more than you have. Did you not, at the time you ſquandered our money, think you had no right to take our money?

For. I have already told you, what I will repeat again, that I was to blame for it; and if it ſhould pleaſe God to give me any further eſtabliſhment, ſo as to put it in my power, I ſhall endeavour to make ſatisfaction to every one of my creditors. I ſhall take a pride in doing it; and I ſhall make it a point of conſcience.

Creditor. Yes! let you once get your certificate ſigned, and you will open ſhop, and rob mankind again.

Com. Hotchkin. When it was propoſed poſtponing the examination by his creditors to the laſt part of his examination, it was not for invectives and abuſe; and if that is continued, I declare I will cloſe the examination directly, let the conſequence be what it will.

Creditor. You may pleaſe yourſelf, Sir; what you do is to me indifferent; I always have, and I always will, ſet my face againſt a man that is not honeſt.

Com. Hotchkin. Then do it like a man; and let it be by the laws of his country, and not by invectives.

Another Creditor. I am ſorry to ſee you look ſo, Mr Fordyce; will you permit me to aſk you, whether the gentlemen of the houſe were concerned in any ſpeculation in the funds from time to time?

Com. Hotchkin. It is very odd ſuch a queſtion ſhould now be aſked, when it has been repeatedly obſerved, that it is a matter that will ſubject Mr Fordyce to criminality.

The Creditor. What I mean was to help Mr Fordyce in his reputation, where he has been injured with reſpect to what has been ſaid in companies; and ſome people ſay, the partners have been concerned. I only beg leave to aſk, whether they had any knowledge or not of the matter?

Another Creditor. He has declared that; and that Mr James cried about it.

The Creditor who ſpoke before. I have been told, that ſome parts of the houſe have been concerned in ſome baſe cuſtoms.

A Commiſſioner. That is a matter that muſt be proved againſt them.

Cuſt. I will aſk Mr Fordyce this queſtion: Whether all this buſineſs, and the profits and loſſes ariſing from any tranſactions, were not fairly entered in the partnerſhip-books? or, Whether the partners had any buſineſs or tranſactions that were not entered in the books?

For. No, Sir; the partners as in partnerſhip had not; the partnerſhip-books are in your poſſeſſion, Sir, and you can judge from the ſtate of them.

A Creditor. Pray, Mr Fordyce, was it not uſual with you, during the months of May and June, to balance your books? Was it not the cuſtom of your houſe to balance the caſh-book every month?

For. It was made up every day, Sir.

The Creditor. Then how came it thoſe bills you took out in the months of May and June were not miſſing? How could you balance accounts without thoſe bills?

For. We balance what we call our caſh and draughts for money, the bills ſtand upon another account in the ledger.

Creditor. Was it not the cuſtom with you, to borrow money of ſeveral gentlemen in this court, who borrowed the money firſt from the houſe? did the partners know of that?

For. The partners knew it from the books.

A Creditor. But the partners did not know you borrowed that money to make up deficiencies for your having made uſe of the caſh beforehand; and I am told that was conſtantly done before the deficiency appeared.

For. I own, with great confuſion, that was done: and I will tell you why it was done; it was in order that there might not any idea go into the world that our caſh was too low; the partners ſaw it, and aſſiſted at it.

A Creditor. That often happened, I ſuppoſe.

For. No, Sir, I beg pardon; it was not often.

A Creditor. I have been told, it often happened; and that notes were wrote, and locked up in your deſk, merely to give a face to your account at night.

Com. Hotchkin. Are there any more gentlemen who wiſh to be informed any thing further from Mr Fordyce?

A Creditor. Pray, kind Sir, what is the ſum deficient?

Another Creditor. I have aſked that queſtion before; he ſays there is only 53,000l. for which he ſtands indebted to the partnerſhip-account.

For. I think it is.—I know of no miſtake: if there ſhould be a miſtake, I cannot tell it.

Cuſt. Mr Fordyce may not know it, but I will tell him a fact: There is no more than 53,000l. taken from this account of the partnerſhip bills, but there was diſcounting with the ſeveral bankers as ſtated in the ſchedule, for many bills of Mr Fordyce's own; I believe there was one to Fuller & Son he diſcounted of 3000l. and Fordyce depoſited in their hands bills of his own, but at the ſame time gave a note on account of the partnerſhip. This note was taken to his own private account, but thoſe bills Meſſ. Fuller & Son came and proved here; that is, upon account of the houſe; and there is for diſcounts to ſeveral bankers, according to the eſtimate, as we cannot yet tell it otherwiſe; but there will be proved upon the partnerſhip-bills in the ſame way, about 22 or 23,000l.

A Creditor to Mr Fordyce. You have taken no notice of that?

For. That is a thing in the womb of time that I cannot tell; but you are not informed of one circumſtance that makes againſt me, though you would not ſtate it unfair if you knew it, Sir, I am ſure; but thoſe bills left with Fuller & Son were not my bills. I don't wiſh this company to go away with an idea that I am a better man than I am: they are —

Cuſt. Whoſe are they?

For. The partnerſhip-bills.

Cuſt. They are not ſo, Sir.

For. I don't owe the partnerſhip ſo much money.

Cuſt. Yes, you do, Sir.

For. Then I am perjured, and have ſworn falſely to-day, as I ſaid the balanced account was 53,000l. only.

Cuſt. Do you make it no more?—Then you have miſtaken it; the balance is really 60,000l.

For. There is 5000l. for my ſhare of the ſtock.

Cuſt. Then that is 55,000l.

For. The balance between Neale and the other partners and me, I think, was 58,000l. and ſubtracting 5000l. in my own imagination, from the capital, it makes it 53,000l. It may be ſubject to error.

Cuſt. We do eſtimate that there is 53,000l. as Mr Fordyce has ſtated, that is carried to his debit; and we eſtimate there

there will be near 20,000l. more proved by the ſeveral bankers, by his bills which he gave, which the partnerſhip diſpute; but I hope they will not enter into a diſpute here; that is a matter of 5000l. and another of 15,000l. Upon the whole, the partnerſhip will have 150,000l. to pay, and there is 100,000l. deficiency upon Mr Fordyce's own account, I am afraid.

For. I hope you will find yourſelves miſtaken.

A Creditor to Mr Cuſt. As you have glanced at that ſubject, I think it my duty to inform the gentlemen, that we are not only ready, but willing, to ſettle that account as ſoon as poſſible: you ſhall ſee every letter, and know every converſation that paſſed upon that ſubject; and I dare ſay, we ſhall be allowed our demand, as the gentlemen will behave with all the candour in the world on all ſides, I have no doubt; and this gentleman and all his partners may be preſent, and appear when it is ſettled, though not altercated, as I imagine there will be no neceſſity for that.

A Creditor. I ſhould be glad to know of Mr Fordyce, whether Neale, James, and Down, knew any thing of his drawing and re-drawing in this manner, to cauſe this deficiency?

Several Aſſignees together. That is an improper queſtion; it will be before the court of chancery.

A Creditor. I ſhould be glad to know how much Mr Fordyce has taken upon his own account of our money?

Cuſt. I have already told you, I am afraid there will be 100,000l. deficiency proved.

The Creditor. And how much intereſt is that for one year?

No anſwer given.

The ſame Creditor. A hundred thouſand pounds is a very large ſum.

Com. Hotchkin. It is quite unneceſſary for me to inform a gentleman of your reputation of the conſequence of what you are now about; I only aſk, whether the ſeveral names here ſubſcribed are your hand-writing?

For. They are, Sir,

Com. Hotchkin. And whether they contain a full account of the ſtate of your effects, &c.?

For. It really does contain a *bona fide* full account of all of them.

Queſtion. Will you pleaſe to ſign it, Sir?

For. I will, Sir.—He then ſigned his name.

A blue book then ſhewn to Mr Fordyce.

Queſtion. There is an inventory of the fixtures in the houſe and ſhop, as exhibited to the Commiſſioners: is that a true inventory?

For. I believe it is, Sir.

Commiſſioner. Pleaſe to ſign it, Sir.

Mr Fordyce then ſigned it.

Commiſſioner. There is one diſagreeable part of our duty ſtill remains; which is, to aſk you what money you now have?

For. I have nothing, Sir, upon my word, but what is given a full account of in that book.

Com. Hotchkin. Does Mr Fordyce refer to that book under this examination?

For. Yes I do, Sir.

Queſtion. Are the entries in that book right, Sir?

For. As they have been made ſince I became a bankrupt, I have no mode of judging.

A Creditor. I would not upon ſo buſy a day as this enter upon ſuch a buſineſs; I was rather ſurpriſed it was mentioned, but I was willing to ſhew my readineſs to compromiſe matters:—There was a queſtion about it, when Mr Fordyce was aſked, whether the partners were privy to his tranſactions with Holland; the gentleman in green was going to propoſe it; I don't know his reaſons for not proſecuting it.

Cuſt. That will come before the court of chancery more properly, Sir.

Creditor. I had no right to aſk the queſtion, and therefore I ſhall act conſiſtently in not aſking it.

Com. Hotchkin. I beg ſilence.—I am informed, there is ſome reaſon to apprehend, that an attempt will be made to arreſt Mr Fordyce on his going from this place. We don't know to whom in particular to addreſs ourſelves, but we mean to give this general notice to all officers: That by the law of the land, and by all cuſtoms and uſage, and by the law adopted by all judges whatſoever, the bankrupt is protected in coming before the Commiſſioners, in ſtaying there, and returning to his place of abode; and if Mr Fordyce ſhould be arreſted for any civil debt, application will be made to my Lord Chancellor, and after this public notice that officer who ſhould attempt it, would be cenſured in a moſt ſevere manner, as a perſon that would ſet his ſtanding orders at defiance. It would be the moſt cruel and impolitic ſtep any creditor

creditor can do, to a man that comes to make all the diſcloſure and diſcovery he poſſibly can of his eſtate and effects; and I hope this notice will be attended to by all ſuch officers: and if it is diſregarded, we, as Commiſſioners, ſhall be particularly bound to ſee that this notice is attended to; for certainly it ſhall be made known to the Lord Chancellor, as we mean to give every protection we can to the perſon of a bankrupt; upon ſuch application he would be ſet at liberty.

For. I hope, as I have endeavoured to give all the ſatisfaction in my power, that no Engliſhman will do any ſuch thing, upon account of the ſituation of my wife, who would feel a great deal of inconvenience from ſuch a circumſtance.

A Creditor. I am ſorry, Mr Fordyce, you had no more feeling for us; we alſo have wives and children.

Another Creditor. Let every man clap his hand to his heart, and then ſee how we have been treated. Mr Fordyce had no feeling for us.

A gentleman in court. Now what end does it anſwer to attack, in that manner, a gentleman under misfortunes?

The ſame Creditor. Are you under misfortunes, Sir?

Gentleman. No, Sir.

Same Creditor. Then, Sir, you cannot feel for us; and ſo mind your own affairs.

Commiſſioner. In the name of the reſt we have now done. Mr Fordyce, you are diſcharged.

Hints for the cure of Squinting.

From Prieſtly on viſion. [436.]

THE defect in the eyes, called *Squinting*, is a vicious habit, which, Dr Jurin obſerves, may eaſily be contracted by a child, if he is often laid into his cradle in ſuch a poſition as to be able to ſee either light, or any other remarkable object, with one eye only; and when by this means he is brought to ſquint, and the habit is confirmed, he apprehended it would be in vain to attempt to cure him by his wearing tubes, or ſheils with ſmall holes in them, to look through, which it ſeems had been practiſed before.

The true method of cure is the following. When the child is arrived at ſuch an age as to be capable of obſerving directions, place him, ſays he, directly before you, and let him cloſe the undiſtorted eye, and look at you with the other. When you find the axis of this eye fixed directly upon you, bid him endeavour to keep it in that ſituation, and open his other eye. You will now ſee the diſtorted eye turn away from you towards his noſe, and the axis of the other eye will be pointed towards you. But with patience and repeated trials, he will, by degrees, be able to keep his diſtorted eye fixed upon you, at leaſt for ſome little time after the other is opened; and when you have brought him to keep the axis of both eyes fixed upon you as you ſtand directly before him, it will be time to change his poſture, and to ſet him firſt a little to one ſide of you, and then to the other, and ſo to practiſe the ſame thing. And when, in all theſe ſituations, he can perfectly and readily turn the axis of both eyes towards you, the cure is effected. An adult perſon, the Doctor ſays, may practiſe all this by a glaſs, without a director, though not ſo eaſily as with one; but the older he is, the more patience will be neceſſary.

Dr Jurin once attempted a cure after this manner, upon a young perſon about nine years of age, with promiſing hopes of ſucceſs; but was interrupted by his falling ill of the ſmall pox, of which he died.

The buſineſs of ſquinting was far more accurately conſidered by M. Buffon, who, from a great number of obſervations, found, that the true and original cauſe of it is an inequality in the goodneſs, or in the limits of diſtinct viſion, in the two eyes. When one of the eyes, he ſays, is much weaker than the other, we do not direct it towards the object, but make uſe of the ſtronger eye only; for the ſame reaſon that we commonly make uſe of the right arm in preference to the left. When the eyes are equally good, we ſee more diſtinctly with both eyes than with one, by about a thirteenth part; but when the eyes are unequal in goodneſs, objects appear leſs diſtinct with both eyes than with one. If, for inſtance, the diſtance at which a perſon can read a ſmall print be from eight to twenty inches with the ſtronger eye, and only from eight to fifteen with the weaker, diſtinct viſion will be limited to ſeven inches, viz. from eight to fifteen for both eyes; and as the image in the good eye will be ſtronger than that in the weak one, the impreſſion upon them both will not be ſo diſtinct, as if the good eye only had been uſed. It is no wonder, therefore, that ſuch perſons chuſe to make uſe of one eye only, and turn the other aſide.

The

The Minutes of the committee of inquiry into Eaſt-India affairs, continued. [472.]

Martis, 5° die Maii, 1772.

Mr Moreton, from the Eaſt-India Houſe, preſented (purſuant to order) a book, intitled, *Proceedings of the Board relating to Col. Caillaud.*

Col. Caillaud's reaſons which induced him to give his conſent to the revolution in 1760.

I was called to Bengal in November 1759, to take the command of the troops in the room of Lord Clive, who intended to return to Europe early the next ſeaſon. I arrived two days after the affair of the Dutch; and upon my inquiring the ſtate of affairs of that country at that time, I was informed, that the Prince (called the *Shazadáh*) was again preparing to enter the province of Bahar with a large army, and joined by ſeveral Zeminders of that province who had not taken part with him the year before. The Nabob at Purnea had taken the field on the eaſtern bank of the Ganges, about halfway between Patna and Muxadavad; and his motives for ſo doing were thought to be an inclination of joining the Prince if a favourable opportunity offered. Lord Clive judged it therefore expedient that I ſhould march with a detachment to Muxadavad, there to wait his arrival and his orders. I ſet out from Calcutta in December, with the detachment of 300 Europeans, 50 artillery, ſix pieces of cannon, and a battalion of Seapoys, conſiſting of about 1000 men. I arrived at Muxadavad, about the 26th of December, and on the 6th of January Lord Clive and Col. Ford joined me. Lord Clive then introduced me to the Nabob, recommended him to my friendſhip, and deſired that he would repoſe all the confidence poſſible in me, who was well inclined and attached to his intereſt.—On the 14th of January Lord Clive and Col. Ford ſet out upon their return, and on the 18th I began my march to Patna, joined by the Nabob's ſon, at the head of a large number of country-forces. There were a great many difficulties in fitting out the expedition: the low ſtate of the Nabob's treaſure obliged him to borrow money as he could get it from the bankers, by mortgaging countries for it. About the 30th of January I reached a place oppoſite to which the Nabob of Purnea was incamped: he had not declared his intentions openly, but ſaid he was ready and willing to obey the Nabob's orders in every thing, to pay all the revenues that were due, and to prove himſelf a faithful ſubject and ſervant. It was neceſſary to get more than theſe general aſſurances from him: he was at the head of a large body of troops; and as the officers at Patna were then ſituated, it was dangerous to have ſuch a force in my rear without knowing whether I could truſt them. I endeavoured to ſettle matters between him and the Nabob, as well as I could: he would accept of no mediation but mine; he would not ſee the young Nabob, but took my ſecurity, that if he faithfully diſcharged all the demands the old Nabob had on him for revenues due, that I would endeavour to get the Nabob's conſent that he ſhould remain in his command. This kept me ſeven days. At this time the Prince was drawing near Patna, the Subah of that province (by name *Ramnarayan*) had a conſiderable army under his command, and, beſides, a battalion of our Seapoys that was left in garriſon in Patna by Lord Clive, who joined him upon that occaſion. He marched out of the city with theſe forces. I repeatedly wrote to him, and preſſed him not to come to an action, but to wait my arrival, and not doubt then of our ſucceſs againſt the Prince. However, he choſe to follow his own advice: he engaged the Prince; two of his principal Jamadars deſerted during the action; he was totally defeated, and ſeverely wounded; 400 of our Seapoys marched to his aſſiſtance when he was ſurrounded by the enemy, ſaved him, and were cut to pieces themſelves, with three European gentlemen, two officers, and one gentleman a volunteer. The remainder of the battalion ſecured his retreat into Patna; which the Shazaddah immediately inveſted.—I received the news of his defeat the 11th of February, and I marched with all the expedition in my power, ſuch as obliged him, on the 15th, to raiſe the ſiege of Patna; and on the 22d the two armies met and engaged. The detail of the action is very intereſting; it ſuffices to ſay, that the young Nabob followed quite a contrary diſpoſition to the one I wanted him to make, but I ſaved him in imminent danger, and the enemy was totally routed. The inſtant the engagement was over, the young Nabob retired to his tent on account of the wounds

wounds he had received. I requeſted and conjured him, to give me ever ſo ſmall a body of cavalry, and with my Europeans and Seapoys, fatigued as they were, I would do my beſt to purſue the enemy, and clear the country of them. He was deaf to all my intreaties, and by means of purſuit with the handful of troops I was at the head of, fatigued beyond meaſure with the forced marches I had made to raiſe the ſiege, put it quite out of my power. Beſides, out of the ſix pieces of cannon which I had in the field, four broke down during the engagement, and ſome time was neceſſary to put thoſe carriages in repair. At length I perſuaded the Nabob to leave the city of Patna on the 29th of February, and on the 2d of March he received advice, that the Shazadah (the Prince) was in full march for the province of Bengal. He had the advantage of a day's march of us, with an army compoſed moſtly of cavalry, unincumbered with baggage. On the 7th we got within ten miles of him: he marched off in the night, and took his way acroſs the mountains, to enter the province of Bengal in another part, a road through which no army before had ever marched; but through which, however, I made a ſhift to follow him, and on the 4th of April joined the old Nabob, who was in the field. On the 6th, with our united armies, we got ſo near the Prince, that I propoſed to the Nabob that he would give me a body of cavalry, and ſome ſpare horſes to aſſiſt me in carrying my Europeans, who were exhauſted and ſpent with fatigue, and I would attack the Prince in his camp that night. This he would not comply with; and the next day I came up, however, with the rear of their army, a river only divided us. I again ſent repeated meſſages to beg he would only march a body of cavalry to keep the enemy in play, until I could come up with my infantry: but this he would never conſent to, and the enemy marched off unmoleſted, and in two days after marched off, taking the ſame road into the province of Bahar. Afraid for the ſafety of Patna, which I knew was deſtitute of troops, I detached Capt. Knox, with 200 Europeans, a battalion of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon, to march with all the expedition he poſſibly could for the relief of Patna, if the Prince ſhould beſiege it. He came in time to ſave the city, on which the Prince had made two general aſſaults, and was preparing for a third, when Capt. Knox arrived with ſome part of the detachment, and obliged him to raiſe the ſiege a ſecond time. I remained in camp with the old Nabob and his ſon until the 16th of May, when again I marched with his ſon againſt the Nabob of Purnea, whom the old Nabob had endeavoured to bring back to his duty, but which the other refuſed, and would comply with none of his terms, broke his promiſe with me, and was ſetting out with an intention of joining the Prince. On the 22d I again reached Patna, and croſſed the river there; but before that happened, Capt. Knox, whom I had ordered to march from Patna croſs the river, and endeavour to ſtop the progreſs of the Nabob of Purnea ſo that we might get up with him, had taken a ſtrong and judicious poſt, and was then attacked by the Nabob's whole army, and maintained his poſt with great bravery; we joined in purſuit of the enemy, who were retreating as faſt as they could. On the 27th I came up with them, the young Nabob with his army in the rear two miles. The cannonading began between the two armies. I ſoon ſeized their cannon, diſlodged them from all their poſts, and would have obtained a complete victory if foot could have overtaken cavalry, of which his army was chiefly compoſed. I had none of my own, and the Nabob would not ſend one horſeman. We continued purſuing the Nabob of Purnea until the 3d of July.—We were to have continued our march next day, when, between one and two o'clock in the morning, Mr Luſhington came into my tent with a harcarra (or meſſenger), and told me the young Nabob was dead. It is difficult to expreſs my ſurpriſe, which was followed by my inquiries to know how this accident had happened; which I was told was by a flaſh of lightning, as he lay in his bed. In a few minutes after, his Duan (or prime miniſter) came to me, in the greateſt diſtreſs, aſſuring me, that if ſomething was not immediately done, the conſequence would be the plunder of the camp, and the Nabob's troops marching off where-ever they thought proper. There was no way to prevent this accident, and the confuſion which muſt follow, but to endeavour to keep his death a ſecret from his army, that we might gain time to bring over ſome of the Jamadars of the greateſt conſequence, and attach them to our intereſt.

I ſent for one or two of thoſe he thought he could moſt confide in, told them the ſtory, and requeſted them, as a mark of the regard they had for their old maſter, to continue faithful in the ſervice of the old Nabob, and to bring over by degrees as many of the other Jamadars as they could to this way of thinking; that I on my part would uſe all my endeavours with the old Nabob, that all the arrears of pay, and all the juſt demands they might have, ſhould be ſettled to their ſatisfaction. We then determined that the army ſhould march back towards Patna; and give out that the young Nabob was ill. This we performed in ſeven days, and during this whole time, except the people who were intruſted with the ſecret, the army had no knowledge of the young Nabob's death. — This is the narrative of my campaign. Soon after my arrival at Patna, about the 28th or 29th of July, or the beginning of Auguſt, I received advice of Mr Vanſittart's arrival at Calcutta as Governor.

Col. Caillaud then read to the Committee the following letter.

"To the Hon. J. Z. Holwell, Eſq; Preſident and Governor of Fort-William.

Camp at Balkiſſon's Gardens, May 29. 1760.

SIR,

I am honoured this day with your favour of the 24th inſtant. My laſt letters of the 24th, and thoſe of yeſterday of the 28th, contain all I can urge in favour of our return to Patna with the young Nabob. You ſeem alſo convinced of the neceſſity of it, ſince the receipt of Mr Amyatt's letters. I ſhall be glad to find it further confirmed by the ſentiments of the Select Committee.

I am not maſter enough of the ſubject to know how the Company's inveſtment of ſaltpetre will be ſo much hurt this year, and that you fear ſuccours will arrive too late to prevent ſuch miſchief; but this I am very confident of, that if we do not ſend ſuccours, the whole province may be loſt, and many years inveſtments to come.

I will endeavour now, Sir, to reply as fully as I can to the ſubject on which you deſire ſo earneſtly to know my ſentiments; and hope what I have to ſay will ſo fully ſatisfy you, that I need not at leaſt leave the army until the campaign is quite concluded, as I think it cannot be done without prejudice to our affairs.

Bad as the man may be, whoſe cauſe we now ſupport, I cannot be of opinion that we can get rid of him for a better, without running the riſk of much greater inconveniencies attending on ſuch a change, than thoſe we now labour under. I preſume, the eſtabliſhing tranquillity in theſe provinces, would reſtore to us all the advantages of trade we could wiſh for the profit and honour of our employers, and I think we bid fairer to bring that tranquillity about by our preſent influence over the Subah, and by ſupporting him, than by any change which can be made. No new revolution can take place without a certainty of troubles, and a revolution will certainly be the conſequence whenever we withdraw our protection from the Subah. We cannot in prudence neither, I believe, leave this revolution to chance; we muſt, in ſome degree, be inſtrumental in bringing it about; in ſuch a caſe, it is very poſſible, we may raiſe a man to the diguity juſt as unfit to govern, as little to be depended upon, and in ſhort as great a rogue as our Nabob, but perhaps not ſo great a coward, nor ſo great a fool, and of conſequence much more difficult to manage. As to the injuſtice of ſupporting this man on account of his cruelties, oppreſſions, and his being deteſted in his government; I ſee ſo little chance, in this bleſſed country, of finding a man endued with the oppoſite virtues, that I think we may put up with theſe vices, with which we have no concern, if in other matters we find him fitteſt for our purpoſe.

As to his breach of his treaty, by introducing the Dutch laſt year, that was never ſo clearly proved, I believe, but as to admit of ſome doubt. Col. Clive, before he left the country, ſeemed ſatiſfied that what was ſuſpicious in his conduct in that affair, proceeded not from actual guilt, but from the timidity of his nature. But if we ſtill ſuſpect him from further circumſtances, we always have it in our power to put it to the teſt at once, by making him act as he ought, whether he will or no.

With regard to drawing our ſwords againſt the lawful Prince of the country, no man can more pity his misfortunes than I have done, nor would any one be more willing and happy to be inſtrumental in aſſiſting him to recover his juſt right: — but ſuch a plan is not the thought of a day, nor the execution of it the work of a few months. There is

a powerful party ſtill remaining; the Vizier, with the Mharattas, and Jutes; who, notwithſtanding the conſtant ſucceſs of Abdallah againſt them, ſtill make head againſt him; and ſuch are their reſources, and their numbers, that I believe they will at laſt oblige the Patans to leave the country; for though they cannot beat them fairly out of the field, they bid fair to ſtarve them out of the country.

You have no doubt received advice from Mr Haſtings, that Abdallah hath ſent orders to the ſeveral powers to acknowledge the Prince King of Indoſtan, by the name of *Shah Allum*. Rupees are ſtruck by his order at Banaras and Lucknow in that name; orders are alſo given to the Sujah Dowlatt, to accept the poſt of Vizier; and our Nabob hath got, it is ſaid, inſtructions to acknowledge him, and pay him the obeiſance due to the King of kings, as he is ſtyled.

If we were perfectly ſure Abdallah would remain as he ſays, until he ſaw the Prince well fixed on the throne, and the peace and tranquillity of the country reſtored, we might, I think, all joined together, be a match for the Mharattas: but we muſt be well aſſured, that Abdallah will heartily enter, and, when entered, will firmly ſupport the cauſe; for ſhould this appointment of his be no more (as it is poſſible) than a finiſhing ſtroke to end his expedition with the eclat of having given us a Mogul; and when a certain number of the country-powers had entered into the alliance, he ſhould think of a return to his own country, and leave us to fight it out with the other contending party, I fear the Vizier and the Mharattas would be too ſtrong for thoſe who remained of the alliance, ſuppoſing them to be the Ruellahs, and Sujah Dowlatt, and the Nabob of Bengal. However, ſuppoſing all this ſhould take place, why may it not be done with our Nabob in our hand, ſtill his friends and protectors?

I am this inſtant favoured with yours of the 25th, and I find by your poſtſcript, that your opinion and mine with regard to the Prince do not differ much: I have no objections to follow the plan you propoſe.—Let Mr Haſtings ſound the old Nabob, and I will go to work with the young one, who joins me this day.

We may continue our march on to Patna: the rains will give us time to negotiate, to ſee we go on ſure grounds, and make ſuch a plan of the alliance as will do us honour, and be an advantage to our country and employers.—But let us not abandon the Nabob: beſides the reaſons I have urged above, one or more ſtill remains, which I believe will have ſome weight, and make us cautious how we attempt, without very ſtrong and urgent reaſons, any change in the preſent ſyſtem.

You are well acquainted, Sir, with the cauſe which firſt gave riſe to the preſent ſhare of influence which we enjoy in this part of the Mogul's empire:—a juſt reſentment for injuries received was the firſt motive which induced us to make a trial of our ſtrength; the eaſe with which we ſucceeded, enlarged our views, and made us chearfully embrace all opportunities of increaſing that intereſt and influence, both on account of the advantages which accrued from it to the Hon. Company, as likewiſe the hopes that it might in time prove a ſource of benefit and riches to our country.—Such were, I believe, the motives of Col. Clive's actions, during his adminiſtration; ſuch I believe were the views of the Hon. Company, when they ſolicited and obtained Col. Coote's regiment from the government; and ſuch I am certain is the plan which the Colonel propoſes on his return to purſue and to ſupport, in hopes to convince the Miniſtry and the Company, as he is convinced himſelf, that if they pleaſe to ſupport his project, it will prove of the greateſt advantage to the public.

If I have ſtated our ſituation right, it follows, I believe, of courſe, that we are bound with vigour to work on the ſame plan, to act on the ſame principles, and to keep up the ſyſtem as perfect and entire as it was left in our hands, that whatever reſolutions the Nation or the Company may come to on Col. Clive's repreſentation, they may not be diſappointed, by finding here (at leaſt through our faults) any very material change in our ſituation, power, or credit.

One word more: All we can wiſh to do is, not to ſuffer the Nabob to impoſe on us; and to check every beginning of an independence he may endeavour to aſſume.—Let us conſult and improve upon every occaſion that offers, the honour and advantage of our employers, and the increaſe of their trade and credit, and not let them ſuffer any additio-

nal expence on account of purſuing any plan or ſupporting any ſyſtem whatever.

By acting thus I think we cannot err; we run at leaſt no riſk; and I believe the Company's affairs may be conducted by us under this Subah, as much to their advantage and credit, as any other whom a revolution may place in the government.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend Mr Amyatt's laſt letter, received this morning. We have had, as you will ſee, another bruſh with the Prince's troops, and with great ſucceſs. — However, if the other plan goes on, we muſt put an end to this fighting ſyſtem, and talk coolly on affairs. — I ſhall expect the favour of your opinion with great impatience; and have the honour to aſſure you, that I am, with perfect eſteem and reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN CAILLAUD."

Q. What were your reaſons for approving a revolution in September 1760, which you ſeem to diſapprove ſo ſtrongly by the letter you have now read, dated in May?

A. I will to the beſt of my recollection declare thoſe motives, by ſtating ſome particulars of my ſituation at that time in the country. — The aſcendency which Lord Clive had over the Nabob, which flowed from the Nabob, from a ſenſe of the favours he had received from Lord Clive, was very ſoon after I came to the command at an end: my conſtant, my unwearied attention, to keep up that confidence, ſo neceſſary between us and the Nabob, was prevented by ſome very untoward circumſtances. Mr Holwell ſucceeded Lord Clive in the chair, only by virtue of his rank, in order of ſucceſſion; and the certainty of another Governor being ſoon appointed was known to the whole country, and of conſe that degree of reſpect which the Nabob would have had to a Governor in other circumſtances, was not paid to Mr Holwell. — Mr Holwell ſoon ſaw this, and reſented it. The Nabob's exceeding weak and irreſolute character gave plenty of occaſions for Mr Holwell to find fault and blame his meaſures: I felt them too, and obſerved them; but I thought that I did my duty beſt as a faithful ſervant to the Company, by acting the part of a mediator between them, and by ſoftening rather than irritating the ill diſpoſitions that ſubſiſted between them. On this plan I acted throughout the whole courſe of Mr Holwell's adminiſtration, putting off by delays, and ſometimes with reaſons, every approach to a change of ſyſtem in that government, which, though in my own heart I adopted, and knew the neceſſity of, yet I was deſirous to keep it off as long as I could, till the neceſſity of it might preſs ſo hard upon us as to make it unavoidable. — I beg that what I have ſaid may have the weight with this Hon. Committee that it has with me. I thought of nothing but temporary ſyſtems, formed to the day and to the minute: I would not truſt my own abilities and judgement ſo far as to decide upon what was right or wrong: I knew ſomething was to be done, but how to do it I really did not know. — When that letter I have read was wrote, the Nabob's ſon was then alive: his extraordinary death made a great change in the ſituation of our affairs in that country. Mr Vanſittart's arrival, and the confidence I had in his abilities and judgement, made me, without reluctance, adopt his plan: I knew his motives; they were honeſt and diſintereſted as to himſelf, honourable and advantageous to his employers; and the neceſſity of the times, our particular ſituation at Bengal, and the general ſtate of the Company's affairs throughout India, have ever in my opinion vindicated the meaſure that was purſued.

Q. Whether twenty lacks or any other ſum was ſtipulated for bringing about that revolution?

A. The night that Coſſim Ally Khan ſigned the articles for accepting the management of the affairs of Bengal under Jaffier Ally Khan, (in the preſence I believe of Mr Vanſittart, Mr Sumner, Mr Holwell, and myſelf), Coſſim Ally Khan, after expreſſing many obligations he had to us for our intended good offices in his favour, tendered a paper to Mr Vanſittart, which, as Mr Vanſittart interpreted to us, contained a note for twenty lacks of rupees payable to the gentlemen then preſent. I don't recollect a gentleman preſent there that did not concur with me in deſiring Mr Vanſittart to return that paper to Coſſim Ally Khan, telling him, that he miſtook our motives for his advancement. He preſſed on Mr Vanſittart again the acceptance of the paper; telling him, that if we continued to refuſe that favour, he ſhould fear that the gentlemen preſent were not well pleaſed

fed with the appointment. Mr Vanfittart, who knew his own motives as well as mine, and, I make no doubt, of the reft of the gentlemen of the committee, told Coffim Ally Khan, returning him the paper, "When you have paid off all the arrears due to the Company, to your own troops, that the peace of this country is fettled, and that your own treafury is full, if then you think proper to make us any acknowledgement for the fervices now done you, we fhall not then be unwilling to accept fuch marks as you will be pleafed to give us of your friendfhip." There ended that affair; and I declare folemnly upon my honour, there were no ftipulations made, no partition-treaty, or any thing of the kind, mentioned, then or after, to my knowledge, of that tranfaction.

I am now ready and willing to declare what I received upon that occafion, when I received, and how I received it. I own I little expected, after thirteen years fervice in that country, and nine of them in the field, that the little fortune I made fhould become the object of fo public an inquiry; but I am happy to meet this inquiry more than half-way; and the more fo in this particular point, as perhaps it may give an opportunity of doing juftice to the memory of the man from whom I received it (Mr Vanfittart), who did it in his ufual generous and handfome way, fo that I knew not but to this minute the fum I received may be charged to this account. After Coffim Ally Khan was placed in the government, I went up to the army at Patna, came down again, imbarked for the Coaft in January 1761, remained there a year and a half, and came back to Calcutta, called there upon extraordinary bufinefs. In October 1762, Mr Vanfittart, then going up to Mungeer, told me, "If I am happy enough to fettle with the Nabob the unfortunate differences that have fubfifted between him and my council, and that I can with propriety remind him of the fervices you jointly did him, I fhall certainly endeavour to ferve you." Mr Vanfittart went up to Mungeer, and I imbarked aboard fhip for Europe. In the year 1763 I received an account-current from Mr Vanfittart, in which I found credit for two lacks of rupees, unfolicited, as I have mentioned before, and much beyond my expectations; and this, upon my honour, is the whole of what I received directly or indirectly upon that occafion. So little was money my object or thought, that I never inquired or knew of what others might have got upon the fame occafion. If money had been my object, I fhould have been more curious in my inquiries. It is not ftated in the account from Mr Vanfittart from whom the two lacks came, but I fuppofe they came from Coffim.

Q. Who took poffeffion of the houfe and effects of Meer Jaffier? —— *A.* Coffim Ally Khan, after Jaffier had taken out every thing that he wanted.

Q. When was the refolution taken of making Coffim Ally Khan Nabob in the room of Meer Jaffier? —— *A.* In the accounts you have heard read of the tranfaction it appears, that Meer Jaffier, rather than comfent to the terms we propofed, fent for Meer Coffim, and gave up the government to him immediately.

Q. Whether Mr Holwell made any report to the Select Committee, that Coffim Ally Khan had propofed to take off the Nabob? —— *A.* I never heard of fuch propofal. Mr Holwell never reported to us that fuch a propofal had been made to him.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Mercurii, 6° die Maii, 1772.

Bengal proceedings relative to Col. Caillaud read.

Opinion of Court of Directors relative to Col. Caillaud read.

A member of the Houfe being prefent, defired to acquaint the Committee, that he was chairman of the Eaft-India Company at that time, and was the principal caufe of Col. Caillaud's coming home, in order to do juftice to a character he entertained an high opinion of; that the Court of Directors entered into a minute inquiry, when he was unanimoufly acquitted, and returned to India with higher honours.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Jovis, 7° die Maii, 1772.

Mr Sumner's examination.

Mr Sumner — to ftate his reafons for aflenting, as a Select-Committeeman, to the meafure of depofing Meer Jaffier, and placing Coffim Ally Khan on the Muf-nud, as follows.

The military operations General Caillaud has given a clear detail of, and every other argument of the intended reformation and fubfequent change has been

fo

ſo fully ſtated on the public records, which have been read to the Committee, that very little remains for me to ſay on the ſubject, only to aſſign my reaſons for aſſenting to this meaſure.—I ſhall not at preſent inſiſt on the public breach of treaty on the part of Meer Jaffier, in the inſtance of the Dutch invaſion, nor on the many other doubtful parts of his conduct. I ſhall not enter into the particulars and irregularities of his private life, nor of the cruelties with which he has been charged, but let my cauſe or conduct reſt on the neceſſity of the reformation. From the extreme difficulties and imminent dangers the affairs of the Company, as well as thoſe of the State, were reduced to, by the jealouſies, indolence, and inactivity on the part of the Nabob Jaffier on the one hand, and on the other the mal-adminiſtration and corruption of his miniſters, in the collection and diſſipation of the revenue, and to thoſe I may add the inteſtine troubles through the whole country: I was then of opinion, and continue ſtill firm in the ſame, that we could not poſſibly have ſupported the ſyſtem of government then eſtabliſhed two months longer; and, imbarked as we were with Meer Jaffier, we muſt inevitably have ſhared in his ruin: our difficulties and diſtreſſes, and the opinions formed thereon, whilſt theſe were ſtrong in our views, and immediate concluſions were neceſſary, all theſe are fairly ſtated on our public records, and fully evince the neceſſity of the meaſure purſued. I wiſh much to have it underſtood, that when the Committee firſt entered into negotiations with Meer Jaffier, their only idea was reformation in the miniſtry, not a revolution in the government; and that it was the unexpected obſtinacy of Meer Jaffier alone, not an original deſign in the Committee, that placed Meer Coſſim on the Muſnud. It was a circumſtance, I believe, as little thought of by Mr Vanſittart as by myſelf, when he left Calcutta on his viſit to the Nabob for the purpoſe of making thoſe reformations. The neceſſity of the ſubſequent change made by Mr Vanſittart, is pointed out by him in his narrative; every part of which, from my intimate knowledge of the man, I readily admitted. I then was, and am at this time of opinion, that the diſtraction of Meer Jaffier's government made the intended reformation neceſſary, and that, after we had gone ſuch lengths, there was no room left for receding. On the whole, I flatter myſelf that when all theſe matters are duly weighed, my conduct, in whatever character conſidered, whether as a ſubject of this realm, or as an immediate ſervant of the Company, will ſtand juſtified in the opinion of every candid and impartial man.

Q. Whether the invitation which it is ſuppoſed Meer Jaffier gave to the Dutch, was ever more than ſuſpicion? —— *A.* It was ſo far proved by a letter or letters found in his cabinet, after he left Muxadavad, wrote by the Dutch Governor to him on the ſubject of that invaſion. I cannot recollect the purport of them preciſely, but they were full conviction to me. They are not entered upon the public proceedings.

Q. Whether the Committee at any time preſented any remonſtrance or memorial to Meer Jaffier upon the ſubject of their ſuſpicions with reſpect to the Dutch? —— *A.* Not to my recollection.

Q. Did Meer Jaffier ever acknowledge any ſuch tranſaction? —— *A.* Not to my knowledge.

Mr Sumner read from a printed book the tranſlation of a letter from Mr Biſdom, Director of Chinſura, to the Nabob Jaffier Ally Khan, which he recollected to be one of thoſe mentioned above, and which tranſlation is as follows.

"Our ſettlement was eſtabliſhed here long before the Engliſh and other nations entered this kingdom, of which we were eye-witneſſes. Our power was then greater as well as our trade; but now we perceive that both our power, intereſt, and wealth, are loſt, whilſt thoſe of other nations daily increaſe. In this caſe what reſource have we left? Our diſhonour and ſhame are almoſt inevitable. For this reaſon, and for the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions, as well as for the ſervice of your Excellency, I have ſent for troops into this country. You are our maſter and ſovereign, and therefore I hope for your protection, and wait your orders to bring our troops to this place. God grant that your riches may daily increaſe."

Q. Were there any other letters? —— *A.* There were ſeveral that were ſhown to me by Mr Vanſittart.

Q. Whether Meer Jaffier ever acknowledged theſe letters? —— *A.* Never to my knowledge; nor do I believe they were ever ſhewn him.

The witneſs likewiſe read from the printed

printed book before-mentioned, a translation of the following letters from Mr Bisdom to Jaffier Ally Khan.

LETTER II. "As our nation has always been encouraged by the favour of your Excellency, and more particularly from that time, when having a favourable regard to our Company's business, you repeatedly assured our Chief of Cossimbuzar of your attachment; considering these circumstances, I was extremely surprised that your Excellency, during your residence at Calcutta, entered into an agreement, that you would strengthen the fort of Muka Tanna, in order to prevent the Dutch troops from coming this way, and also gave a note to the English, directing them to oppose the coming up of our army. All these things considered, it seems plain to us, that your Excellency did not enter into the agreement, or give this order, from any ill opinion of us; but it is all to be imputed to the overbearing spirit of the English. But if any one enters into an agreement through force of distress, and afterwards does not abide by it, he will stand justified by the laws of God and man; particularly the Governor of a kingdom, who wishes for nothing else but the good of his country, and the prosperity of his people. I am therefore in hopes, through your justice and favour, that you will recede from your agreement and order, and that we shall obtain an order from your Excellency for the bringing up of our army, and also that a positive order may be given to the English, on no account to molest them; for we sent for the said army to this country, in consequence of your directions. The King's revenues are greatly detrimented, and the country ruined; and of this you can only look upon the English as the sole cause. Our nation formerly brought considerable sums of money into this kingdom, and did not carry out any; and now the English are so powerful, that no trade can be carried on by us; for which reason no money now arrives, and the English yearly remit considerable sums. By this means the revenues of the country are greatly decreased; and therefore how will you, without great difficulty, be able to maintain your forces? And when your enemies come upon you, you will not then be capable of opposing them. This time, if you will favour the Company, they will ever be at your command, and your present anxiety and uneasiness may be removed. Your Excellency cannot take a better step; and I hope you will take this into your favourable and serious consideration, and return me a proper answer."

LETTER III. "The wrathful letter you have wrote to me I have received, and it has given me inexpressible uneasiness. The troops were not called here at my own desire, nor did I imagine they would ever have come to action, and fully intended to have returned them by the ships when they sailed for Europe: they were brought here for the security of the ships; this I acquainted your Excellency of several times. During their stay in camp, they molested no man, nor had any disturbances with the country-people. This also you are well assured of. It was never my intention they should fight; but the English hoisted Moorish colours, and immediately came down upon them, and a battle ensued. Your Excellency is the magistrate of justice; and therefore I desire you will interfere. I was desirous that some advantage should arise to the Riots from the sale of the goods, when they were brought up, and intended to have laden on board the ships the saltpetre, and other goods that were brought, and, with the people that came here, dispatched them to Europe; but the English would not permit the boats to pass. I am willing to act up to our agreement, and I hope your Excellency will adhere to it also. In this we entirely depend on your favour. The Company have for a long time carried on trade here, and therefore earnestly desire you will continue to them your favour and protection, as we are not able of ourselves to root out our enemies."

Q. Are these all the letters that were shewn you? —— *A.* I can't say. These I have seen.

Q. Whether you know that the Dutch Governor acknowledged the writing of these letters to Meer Jaffier? —— *A.* I neither know whether it was asked him, or whether he ever declared it.

Q. Were those letters signed? —— *A.* I don't recollect. They were sealed on the cover.

Q. Are you convinced that these letters were written by the Dutch Governor? —— *A.* I was convinced they were.

Q. What do you apprehend to be the reason that these letters were not shewn to the Select Committee, and why they were

were not tranſmitted as part of their proceedings? —— *A.* I believe they were ſhown to every one of the Committee ſeparately, but not collectively.

Q. Why were they not ſhewn to the Committee in their collective capacity? —— *A.* I cannot aſſign a certain reaſon for the conduct of Mr Vanſittart; but I ſuppoſe he did not think them of conſequence.

Q. What do you apprehend to be the reaſon that copies of them were not tranſmitted to the Directors? —— *A.* I can but give the ſame anſwer as to the laſt queſtion.

Q. Do you know whether they were tranſmitted to the Directors or not? —— *A.* I can't ſay.

Q. When were the firſt hoſtilities commenced between the Dutch and Engliſh? and by whom? —— *A.* I can't recollect.

Q. Whether there were any hoſtilities between the two Companies, previous to the Dutch fleet coming into the river? —— *A.* No hoſtilities. Some diſagreements there had always been in our commercial tranſactions, which were generally accommodated.

Q. Do you think the Nabob was bound by treaty to prevent any ſhips or troops of the Dutch coming into Bengal? —— *A.* Certainly I did, by the ſecond article of the treaty.

Q. Whether the two Companies were in ſuch a ſtate, as that the Dutch were regarded as enemies to the Engliſh? —— *A.* They certainly would have acted as our enemies, if they had been permitted to introduce ſeven or eight hundred Europeans.

Q. Do you know the general ſtrength of the Dutch in their factories before this operation? —— *A.* I ſhould imagine, that in Chinſura, Coſſimbuzar, and Patna, and all their ſubordinates, there were about 150 military men.

Q. Whether the Dutch, before the affair of Fulta, publicly diſavowed any hoſtile intentions towards the Engliſh? —— *A.* A correſpondence paſſed between the Engliſh and Dutch upon that occaſion, but I cannot exactly recollect their public profeſſions. We had no doubt of their intentions.

Q. How long was you of the Select Committee before the revolution? —— *A.* From the time of Lord Clive's departure to the period of the revolution.

Q. Did you, at the time Mr Holwell was Preſident, adopt Mr Caillaud's reaſons againſt the revolution? —— *A.* I don't recollect that we had any meetings as a Select Committee upon that ſubject. The whole was carried on in the correſpondence between Gen. Caillaud and Mr Holwell; never, to my recollection, before the Select Committee.

Q. Was you one of the Select Committee when Coſſim Ally Khan made the offer of twenty lacks to the Governor and Council? —— *A.* I was, and was preſent when that offer was made. I confirm every part of Gen. Caillaud's evidence upon that occaſion, with this difference, that when the paper was returned, Mr Vanſittart obſerved, that we were labouring for the peace and ſafety of the country; that the exigencies of the ſtate were preſſing, and that we would not on any account receive this offer; but that if, when the country was ſettled, he found himſelf in a ſituation ſo to do with convenience to his affairs, he would then be at full liberty to gratify his friends as he thought proper. Mr Vanſittart further added, "I will for my part, under ſuch circumſtances, freely accept any token of your regard, and I ſhould ſuppoſe the other gentlemen will do the ſame." Mr Vanſittart returned the paper to Coſſim Ally Khan; who ſeemed uneaſy, and ſaid he apprehended we were not ſo much his friends as he wiſhed. Mr Vanſittart then gave him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our ſincerity, and took this opportunity to preſs a donation or gift from him of five lacks of rupees to the Company, as a help towards the reduction of Pondicherry. This was granted, and paid the very firſt money, which was within a very few weeks after the tranſaction, to the beſt of my recollection.

Q. Do you know what acknowledgement Coſſim Ally Khan made the Governor and Council, any time after he was placed on the Muſnud? —— *A.* None that I know of as a Governor and Committee.

Q. Do you know of any acknowledgement to any individual?

A. As to myſelf, and as in the courſe of my reply to this queſtion, I ſhall have occaſion to mention my diſmiſſion from the Company's ſervice, a circumſtance which, if not explained by me, may leave an impreſſion of culpability on my part, I beg leave to inform the Committee, that that the cauſe of my diſmiſſion was, my having ſigned a letter to the

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Court of Directors as one of the Council among many others, wherein we expoſtulated with them on what we thought harſh and undeſerved treatment. This letter gave the Directors ſuch umbrage, that, without the leaſt regard to the merits or length of our ſervices, every man in India who ſigned it was immediately diſmiſſed. I ſtate this as the ſole cauſe of my diſmiſſion; and in proof thereof I refer to our general letter to the Court of Directors of December 29. 1759, and the 147th paragraph, which contains the offence; and to that of the Court of Directors dated Jan. 21. 1761, and the firſt paragraph, which aſſigns the cauſe thereof, and which I hope the Committee will indulge me to have read.

Letters above mentioned read.

I ſhall now proceed to remind the Committee, that the change of government in favour of Coſſim Ally took place in October 1760. Several months after this eſtabliſhment, Coja Petruſs, the Nabob's agent in Calcutta, preſented me, in the name of the Nabob, with 80,000 ſicca rupees. The payments were made from May to July 1761. I was diſmiſſed the Company's ſervice the 5th of Auguſt following; and from this period to the time of my leaving Bengal (Jan. 20. 1762) I received further, and in like manner, through the ſame hands, at different times, the further ſum of 144,000 ſicca rupees, making together the whole amount received 224,000 rupees (28,000l. Sterling). The reaſon for my ſeparating the ſums received prior and ſubſequent to my diſmiſſion, is in ſupport and confirmation of the idea I have always entertained, of its having been a free and voluntary gift on the part of the Nabob; and as I would wiſh to convey this idea to the Committee, I beg leave to draw their attention to this one circumſtance, that by far the largeſt part of the Nabob's preſent was made and received by me after my diſmiſſion, a period when I was no longer in any way to render the Nabob ſervices or injuries. Under theſe circumſtances, and upon the whole, I do declare, that I never conſidered this tranſaction as diſhonourable. I never made a ſecret of it. I conſidered that my employers had been no way prejudiced by it, that no part of their intereſt had been ſacrificed to this man, and that I was at full liberty to receive from him any favours he might think proper to beſtow. I ſhould be ſorry to intrude on the patience of the Committee, but to obviate an opinion, which ſeems too prevalent, that preſents are received indiſcriminately in India, and that ſelf intereſt only is the motive of our actions, I muſt crave their indulgence for a moment longer, whilſt, after ſhewing what I thought an honourable preſent, I ſet in an oppoſite point of view what I thought a diſhonourable one. In March 1761, I was appointed by the Governor and Council to take charge of the Company's affairs in the province of Burdwan, and to make the neceſſary inquiries into the ſtate of the revenues, ſo as to enable them to form a ſettlement with the Rajah for the enſuing year. While I was yet upon my journey, and before I had reached Burdwan, the Rajah found means to ſend his agents to Calcutta, to make this ſettlement of the revenues for the Company with the Governor and Council. The agents repreſented, that of late years the Nabob's receipts, which was the claim we had on the province on behalf of the Company, had ſcarcely exceeded eighteen lacks of rupees. However, after much treating, they offered to ſettle for the next year at between twenty-four and twenty-five lacks of rupees. The Governor and Council, tho' they had not actually and in form agreed to the propoſal, yet conſidered it ſo advantageous to the Company, that they had determined among themſelves to accept of it; and on the 3d of April, I was informed by letter, that they meant to accept of it, and I was in conſequence, by a letter from the board, immediately recalled. As, in the courſe of my journey, I had acquired ſuch information as aſſured me, that the province would yield a much larger payment to the Company than had been offered, I acquainted Mr Vanſittart with my opinion, and that I meant to proteſt againſt the terms of agreement at our next meeting in Council. The next morning I waited on Mr Vanſittart again, before the Council met, and on my further information to him, he was ſo fully convinced of the propriety and juſtneſs of this opinion, that he very readily agreed to make the experiment. This tranſaction appears on the conſultation 10th April 1760, and accordingly I was reappointed to Burdwan with the ſame commiſſion and powers I had before received. I did return in conſequence, proſecuted the buſineſs, and by the latter end of June, or

the beginning of July, had completed my inquiries; and on the foundation of thoſe inquiries, I returned to Calcutta, with a free voluntary offer of the Rajah to pay thirty-two lacks and a half of rupees. This was agreed to, and the whole was received within that year. My oppoſition to this agreement, and perſiſting in the inquiry, had further this good conſequence attending it, that it eſtabliſhed a footing for a future Preſident at Burdwan, and thereby laid a foundation for thoſe great improvements and increaſe of rents which have followed annually; and which, if I am rightly informed, are increaſed at this time to forty-three lacks of rupees per ann. neat receipts to the Company.

The matter I mean to bring to the Committee's views on the occaſion, is, that the intereſt of my employers hath ever been the motives of my conduct. On the morning of the 10th of April, when my reappointment to Burdwan was debated in council, and took place, I had an offer made by the Rajah's agent of four lacks of rupees for my own abſolute uſe and benefit, to be paid down immediately, on condition I would forbear all remonſtance againſt and oppoſition to thoſe engagements which the council thought were right and proper, and were ready to enter into, and, no doubt, would have done, had I remained ſilent. Mr Smith, a member of the council, and a gentleman with whom I was intimately acquainted, came to me ſoon after the offer had been made. He informed me, that he had offers made to him of two lacks of rupees to uſe his influence with me not to ſtir in the affair, that their offers to me through him were unlimited, ſo much had they this point at heart. We both treated the propoſal as it deſerved, and immediately went together to Mr Vanſittart, before the council met, as I have mentioned before. In confirmation of what I have here ſaid, I intreat to call upon Mr Culling Smith for his evidence of what paſſed upon that occaſion; and I appeal to an Hon. Member of this Committee, of known candour (Gov. Johnſtone), who was long ſince acquainted with this fact, and who took occaſion to mention it, very much to my honour, in a large aſſembly, at a General Court of Proprietors, at a time I little imagined I ſhould have occaſion to bring it back to his recollection in this place.

Gov. Johnſtone. As Mr Sumner has appealed to me for the truth of a particular tranſaction, I ſhould be ſorry to appear backward in giving my teſtimony where I can teſtify any thing in his favour; more eſpecially as I diſapprove of much of his conduct in 1765 and 1766, and that we have not been on friendly terms of late. I know, that all I can ſay upon this matter, reſpecting what I heard from Mr Culling Smith, is no evidence, becauſe Mr Smith is alive, and in Britain. However, it is certain Mr Smith informed me of the tranſactions of the Rajah of Burdwan as Mr Sumner has ſtated them; and Mr Vanſittart, who is probably loſt, told me, that he had nearly quarrelled with Mr Sumner, for his perſiſting in reſiſting the agreement Mr Vanſittart had made with the Rajah for eighteen lacks per ann. However, Mr Sumner's propoſitions were at length adopted, and he actually paid into the Company's treaſury thirty-two lacks and 50,000 rupees for the firſt year.

Q. What preſents were received by others? —— *A.* Whatever has come to my knowledge as to the receipts of others, has been by acting as their attorney, or in the courſe of buſineſs; ſo that I ſhall be under ſome difficulty in replying to this queſtion, were I not perſuaded that every one of thoſe gentlemen, if called upon, would declare as freely and with as little reſerve as I have done, the benefits they received from Meer Coſſim's bounty; and as I can from this circumſtance, of being attorney to theſe gentlemen, ſpeak with certainty upon the ſubject, I ſhall conceal no part: Mr Holwell, who was of the council, received two lacks and 70,000 rupees; Mr Macguire, one lack and 80,000 rupees; Mr Culling Smith, Secretary to the Committee, one lack and 34,000 rupees; Major York, who commanded the detachment immediately attendant on Meer Coſſim, one lack and 34,000 rupees. This is all that ever came to my knowledge. I don't know whether Mr Vanſittart ever received any thing. Thoſe ſums were paid in 1761.

Q. What were the circumſtances of the country when this money was received? —— *A.* It is a matter, I ſuppoſe, the Nabob is a proper judge of.

Q. Whether Meer Jaffier, at the time of the revolution, had diſcharged his debt incurred by the treaty in 1757 with the Company? —— *A.* No. A balance remained due; for which, when the aſ-

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ſignments on the Burdwan country were given up, we received jewels and other effects, which we conſidered as full ſecurity.

Q. Were theſe conſidered as ſecurity or payment? —— *A.* As ſecurity abſolutely.

Q. When was the payment made? —— *A.* Upon my honour I can't recollect.

Q. Whether, when you received the firſt payment of your preſent, or previous to it, you did not receive an obligation for a larger ſum? —— *A.* I did. It was ſome weeks, to the beſt of my recollection, after Coſſim Ally Khan left Calcutta, (but I cannot ſo far charge my memory as to aſcertain the exact time, or indeed how many weeks), that Coja Petruſe, his agent in Calcutta, informed me, the Nabob intended to make me a preſent of two lacks and a half of rupees, and deſired to know whether I would accept of them. My anſwer was, That as a free and voluntary gift on his part, whenever his circumſtances and ſituation was ſuch as would admit of it with convenience to his own affairs, I would very thankfully accept of it. He then preſented me with the Nabob's obligation for that ſum, which he deſired I would receive; ſaying, that the Nabob had ſuffered much uneaſineſs on Mr Vanſittart's refuſal of the obligation for twenty lacks of rupees, fearing that we were not ſo much his friends as he could wiſh. My anſwer was, That I conſidered the obligation as of no validity in itſelf, but as he put it on this footing, and ſeemed rather to preſs it, I would receive it as an earneſt of the Nabob's friendly intentions towards me. During the whole time Coſſim Ally Khan was in Calcutta, I never had any private conference with him, nor was I at any time given to underſtand by him, by meſſage or otherwiſe, directly or indirectly, that he intended making me a preſent, nor had I any expectation of ſuch till I received the obligation, I ſolemnly declare.

Q. At the time of the converſation between you and Coja Petruſe, was the Nabob indebted to the Company? —— *A.* It is a circumſtance I cannot from memory anſwer. It is probable he might have been in debt; but I think jewels were mortgaged to us for the payment of every debt, to the beſt of my knowledge.

Q. Whether the depoſit of jewels from Meer Jaffier was looked upon as a ſufficient ſecurity? and what became of that ſecurity? —— *A.* It was conſidered as abſolute good ſecurity; but when they were redeemed, or how that account was ſettled, I cannot recollect.

Q. Were there at the time of the converſation with Coja Petruſe great arrears due to the Nabob's army? —— *A.* Large ſums had been ſent up by Meer Coſſim to Patna for the payment of the troops, and payments had likewiſe been made at Muxadabad for payment of that part of the army that was there. As to what was due to the army, it is impoſſible for me to aſcertain. That ſums were due, is moſt probable; for I don't ſuppoſe the army-account has ever been, or ever will be, ſettled in the memory of man.

Q. Whether there was peace or confuſion in the country at the time of the converſation with Coja Petruſe? —— *A.* I apprehend the troubles were not altogether concluded, nor that the battle with the Shah Zadda had happened.

Q. Whether you apprehend the treaſury of the Nabob was abounding at that time? —— *A.* At the time the obligation was given, I apprehend not; but when it was paid, I apprehend the Nabob found no inconvenience in paying it.

Q. Whether, after the converſation with Coja Petruſe, you diſcloſed at any time, and when, that converſation with Mr Vanſittart? —— *A.* I never did.

Q. Whether you had curioſity to inquire of Coja Petruſe, whether a meſſage ſimilar to that ſent to you, had been ſent to Mr Holwell, Mr Caillaud, Mr Macguire, or either of them? —— *A.* I had not.

Q. Do you believe (as Mr Holwell's attorney) that Mr Vanſittart knew any thing of the two lacks mentioned in Mr Holwell's letter? —— *A.* I do not believe it, and think it impoſſible he ſhould.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Proprietors of the Banking Company in Scotland, under the firm of Douglas Heron & Co.

London, Sept. 10.

AT your next general meeting for the election of Directors to the different branches of your Bank [307. art. 8.], you will ſee the great loſs that has been incurred by the late diſcredit your paper fell into in London, and you will naturally inquire into the cauſes which produced ſuch diſcredit, and endeavour to

remove the fame, that the effects may ceafe. You will find, that the only caufe of fuch bills as are good at bottom being refufed by private bankers in London, is becaufe the Bank of England will not difcount them, and on that account fuch bankers cannot turn them into cafh till due, be their neceffity ever fo great. For this and other obvious reafons, you will find it impoffible to carry on your bufinefs as a Banking Company independent of the Bank of England, that being the great fource of the Britifh funds, and credit, without whofe countenance, and occafional aid, no banker nor merchant, even in London, can do bufinefs with fafety and profit: and it is plain that the fituation and operations of Scotch banks make it altogether impracticable. Hence it becomes the chief object of your inquiries, What occafioned the firft difcredit of Douglas Heron & Co.'s bills at the Bank of England? and what is the beft way to re-eftablifh the credit thereof with that Bank, and the moft probable way of rendering the fame permanent and uninterrupted?

It has been fuggefted to the public in the news-papers, and was the private opinion of great numbers, that the Directors of the Bank of England checked the currency of Douglas Heron & Co's bills from a party or national prejudice, which fome of them feemed to be poffeffed of, or from a jealoufy that the credit and circulation thereof were becoming too formidable and extenfive; by which they might fome time come to interfere with the intereft of the Bank of England. This fuppofition might arife from the late feeming inconfiftency and partiality in the Directors of the faid bank, relative to the paper of that Banking Company, when they knew the fecurity thereof was good, and from the difpofition that fome of them fhewed to reject indifcriminately all Scotch and Jew bills. Nevertheleſs, though there may be fome of the Directors who have a narrow turn of mind, which produces thefe illiberal prejudices; yet the Governor, and many of the Directors, are men of fenfe, and unbiaffed principles, who have candidly declared, when interrogated privately upon that fubject, that their fole aim was, to check an evil which they faw increafing daily, and was of a dangerous tendency to the nation, being that of ufing *good credit for bad purpofes*, and of creating a *fictitious credit* or *artificial paper* to fupport thefe purpofes, without the intervention of real value or effects, nor in the natural courfe of trade or laudable induftry, and to the prejudice of thofe who followed both in a fair and regular way.

They have moreover infinuated, that from their own obfervations, and the information of others, it appeared, that there was fome improper management and mifapplication of the funds and credit of Douglas Heron & Co. which brought their paper under the check they (the Directors of the Bank of England) meant to give to every thing of that fort. The direction appeared to them to be too much in the command of petty lawyers, (called writers or attornies); and thofe who either directly or indirectly were concerned in fmuggling, and who, by fuch advantages, were enabled to enter into large enterprifes and fpeculations of that kind, and to carry on fabricated accommodations in the bill-way, to the prejudice of every fpecies of fair trade, and the difcredit of all who connived at or were concerned in fuch gambling-practices; and the more fo, as the firft noblemen of the kingdom are proprietors, who ought not to have allowed their property and credit to be fported with or proftituted to fuch low and incompatible purpofes.

The Directors of the Bank of England imagined, that the funds and credit of Douglas Heron & Co. ought to be applied, as they were no doubt originally intended, to improve the land, manufactures, and foreign trade of the country; and to enable every honeft induftrious perfon employed in thefe different branches, to carry on the fame with eafe and propriety, in proportion to his capital (or fecurity), and the extent of his real, regular, and ufeful tranfactions; but by no means to facilitate the operations of fmugglers, land-jobbers, bill-mongers, and other fpeculative fortunes of the Directors, their tools, favourites, dependents, and connections; fome of whom, by a certain fpecies of cleverneſs and addrefs, got into the direction of that bank, whereby they have been able to fhelter themfelves under the protection thereof from the blow aimed againſt all in that way, and by which the faid Banking Company have greatly hurt their property and credit.

Now, Gentlemen, if thefe are the real fentiments of the Directors of the Bank of England, (of which there is not the leaſt

leaſt doubt), it is the ſame thing in effect to you whether they are well founded or not: ſo that you muſt either prove to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Bank, that no ſuch perſon as has been already deſcribed exiſts in the direction of yours, or you muſt purge it of ſuch, or the chief of them who are under that imputation in the opinion of the Directors of the Bank of England. You have no other alternative, except that of ſhutting ſhop, and diſſolving the company; unleſs you can at all times command as much ſpecie as will pay your notes without being obliged to draw upon London, which is impoſſible ſo long as the balance of trade between England and Scotland continues ſo much againſt the latter; or unleſs you can command as much money in London as will pay your bills thereon as they fall due without diſcount, which is likewiſe impoſſible, without loſing all the advantages of banking, or contracting your ſcale of buſineſs in ſuch a way that it would loſe the end propoſed to yourſelves and the public.

All theſe things are pretty well known to ſuch of the Directors and Proprietors of your Bank who have been in London ſince the late diſcredit commenced, and conſequently are only neceſſary to be pointed out to thoſe whoſe diſtance or private ſtation may prevent their ſeeing ſuch things in a proper light; and to whom only it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the whole Proprietary of Douglas Heron & Co. cannot ſufficiently acknowledge the obligations they are under to Mr Alexander Ferguſſon, whoſe intereſt, activity, and character, ſaved not only that Bank, but the whole kingdom of Scotland, from the ruin with which they were threatened; the other Directors or Deputies being little more than runners and memorandum-keepers to him; and it is evident that ſome of them would have ſerved the ſaid Bank more by being abſent than preſent: nor can ſuch be ſuppoſed to avail themſelves of, or plead any merit from, being joined in bonds with Dukes, Lords, and Commoners; ſeeing that was chiefly accidental, and the whole members are bound to indemnify each other; beſides ſome of theſe Directors had more buſineſs to tranſact in London, during the late diſaſters, for their own than the Bank's account.

The author chuſes (as is the cuſtom in news-paper eſſays) to conceal his real name, until it appears whether any perſon will take up arms againſt him, and deny theſe his aſſertions; in which caſe he will, for the good of that Banking Company, and of public credit, ſtep forth without diſguiſe to meet his antagoniſt, and bring his invincible armour along with him. In the mean time he declares, that whatever diſguſt he may have at meaſures, he has none at any perſon whatſoever; and preſumes, that what he has repreſented, will not injure any one in a private ſenſe, even were it to have the effect pointed at; becauſe Directors of a Bank cannot expect always to be continued; and if no emolument attends ſuch direction, where is the loſs of being ſuperſeded? and if there are fair advantages attending it, why ſhould not every qualified proprietor have them in his turn? Nevertheleſs, ſhould this be followed by different effects from what the author means, or can foreſee, yet every perſon is juſtifiable in publicly attacking a private character, in order to produce a public good, in ſo far as it can be made appear, that a perſon of ſuch a character, in ſuch a ſtation, is hurtful to any conſiderable part of a country or community; and any man that will ſhew the leaſt reſentment at being made to reſign ſome private advantages for a public good, deſerves not the protection of the public, and is unworthy of a public ſtation. However, upon the ſuppoſition that any perſon to whom this may be applied, ſhould, upon being ſuperſeded in the public direction of your bank, become its enemy, (which would be againſt his own intereſt, and prove his having a bad heart), you are to conſider, whether his favour, or that of the Directors of the Bank of England, will be of greateſt conſequence to your Bank; for you will find theſe two incompatible, as it will be a difficult taſk to preſerve that of the latter, while the other continues in the direction of yours, unleſs you can find a way to model the Directors of the Bank of England to your own or his purpoſes. I am, yours ſincerely,

Lond. Chron. MENTOR.

Remarks on the preceding addreſs.

—— Whether this fact [i. e. that the direction of the aforementioned bank appeared to be in the hands of *petty lawyers*, &c.] be ſo, as this challenger aſſerts, or not, I cannot ſay. If it is not, the gentlemen of the direction, particulary thoſe *writers* or *petty lawyers*, as this haughty challenger is pleaſed contemptuouſly to ſtyle

ſtyle them, are called upon in the moſt public manner, to wipe off an aſperſion now thrown upon them, of a very deep dye; no leſs than that of breach of truſt, in diverting and miſapplying the funds of the company, committed to their charge, to *gambling-practices and adventures of ſpeculation*. Such practices are certainly incompatible with the principles of a banking company; indeed, where-ever they are introduced, the ruin of that company muſt be at hand. The words *ſpeculation* and *ſpeculator*, as now underſtood, are very modern, and very ſignificant. A merchant, truly ſuch, has a ſtock, which, by the exchange of the commodities of one country for thoſe of another, he turns to the advantage of himſelf and of his country. The ſtock of a ſpeculator is in his own brain. He is a gameſter, one of the very worſt ſpecies. The whole faculties of a ſpeculator are bent upon contriving ſchemes to get money into his hands from every quarter; from rich and poor, friends and ſtrangers. The widow and orphan are not ſpared when money is to be got. I ſpeak not at random: the public has ſeen the private letters of correſpondence of a late ſpeculator expoſed to light, with the artful ſtratagems contrived and put in practice to collect money from every hand, in order to ſupport adventures in 'Change Alley. In ſhort, the ſpeculator is a collector who raiſes contributions on all the world to go a-gaming on the caſh of others. It is of little conſequence to thoſe who truſt him whether he ſhall win or loſe, as the gain is generally conſumed in riot, in the ſupport of a houſe, table, and equipage, which he has no title to.

Such is the man of ſpeculation. If any of this tribe have been the conductors or directors of the Douglas and Heron bank, as Mentor confidently aſſerts, I heartily join with him, that it is high time for this company to get rid of them. However, notwithſtanding this confidence, I ſhall not take the fact implicitly on his ſingle word, without hearing the gentlemen aſperſed. *Audi alteram partem* is a good rule, and I have no doubt, from the knowledge I have of *ſome* of theſe *petty lawyers*, whom I know to be neither *ſpeculators* nor *land-jobbers*, that, in ſpite of Mentor's *invincible arms*, they will be able to defend themſelves.

In concluding I muſt obſerve, that, in my humble opinion, whatever degree of praiſe the *gentleman* deſerves, whoſe *activity*, *intereſt*, and *character* ſaved, not only the Douglas and Heron bank, but the whole kingdom of Scotland, from ruin; yet, ridiculous and hyperbolical as the compliment is, it might have been made with leſs expence to the other directors, whom Mentor dignifies with the the titles of *runners* and *memorandum-bearers* to Mr A. F——n. That the Douglas and Heron bank was in a ruinous ſituation, has appeared pretty plain from the event: and from the principal concern which that gentleman is known to have had in all its operations, it is believed the public is not as yet very much diſpoſed to pay him extraordinary compliments. But that Scotland was in danger of ruin, I do maintain, againſt Mentor and his invincible armour, is falſe. Were the Douglas and Heron bank never to go on, although ſome individuals, who have been tempted to take large credit from it, may be driven to difficulties in order to pay up the balances ſooner perhaps than they expected, the kingdom in general would be little affected. One thing I hope, that both the Douglas and Heron bank, and thoſe connected with it, will take a hint from what has happened, not to be rapacious in their views of profit and gain; to ſet bounds to their future circulation, and keep within a proper ſphere, without attempting an univerſal monopoly; to expel ſpeculators, gamblers, and adventurers, from among them, if ſuch there be; and to direct their firſt view to the good of their country. —— *Yours, &c.*

Week. Mag. D.

On banks eſtabliſhed by merchants. [xxv. 558.]

—— To ſuffer merchants to be bankers while they are merchants, is not only improper, but altogether incompatible with the freedom and advancement of trade. Theſe merchant-bankers will grant caſh-accounts only to a few relations or friends; and being themſelves plentifully furniſhed with paper-money, they will be enabled to buy goods dearer, and to ſell them cheaper, than thoſe who are not bankers can afford to do. Bankers trade on money for which they pay no intereſt; other merchants pay intereſt for every ſhilling they borrow; ſo that whilſt the firſt are enriched by their trade, the laſt will, by their trade, be impoveriſhed.

Merchant-bankers, to puſh the advan-

tageous

tageous circumſtance of their credit to the greateſt length, will erect univerſal warehouſes in the city where they live; by theſe warehouſes the ſmaller dealers will ſuffer great diminution of their buſineſs, and, of courſe, great loſs; many reſpectable traders will be totally ruined. Oſnaburghs, harn, tweeling, tikes, ſacking, and moſt of the articles for home ſale, or thoſe needed and called for when ſhips ſail for the colonies, will all be got in theſe univerſal warehouſes: hereby the trade of thoſe who deal chiefly in ſuch articles, will be at once knocked on the head. Thus merchants, if ſuffered to be bankers, being maſters of the trade to foreign parts, will, by means of their paper-money, endeavour to ingroſs the inland trade alſo. It is poſſible, indeed, that by this laſt they may not find all the returns of profit which they will expect, eſpecially if they have little ſkill in articles that will be new to them, or ſhall be obliged to hire others to buy up theſe goods for them at fairs or markets; but their plan will have a pernicious effect on the trade and circumſtances of ſmaller dealers, and of all merchants who ſhall have no ſhare in the bank.

Not ſatisfied to ſtock their warehouſes with goods manufactured by the proper tradeſmen, a banking-company of merchants will endeavour to ingroſs the *entire profits*, by manufacturing theſe goods themſelves. For this purpoſe they will ſet up factories of candles, ſoap, womens ſtays, ſhoes, boots, oſnaburghs, &c.; they will attempt to ingroſs the buſineſs of brewing, and to make a monopoly of coals; they will even graſp at the profits to be made by hiring ſtage-coaches and poſt-chaiſes, and wrench that poor buſineſs out of the hands of thoſe who uſed to live by it: ſo that many creditable perſons, and many poor people, who had long ſubſiſted their families by ſome of theſe trades, will be much ſtraitened, and forced to ſeek out for ſome other buſineſs, or ſtarve, or abandon the country.

From the ſame deſire to ingroſs all buſineſs to themſelves, a banking-company of merchants will watch every opportunity to gain their end. If a merchant who is not a banker, hath in his hand a bill drawn upon him at ſome diſtant or foreign part, and ſhall bring it to be diſcounted at the bank, theſe bankers will inquire, with a cautious and mercantile diligence, what articles the bill was granted for; and if they judge that the holder of the bill hath a profitable buſineſs, they will wreſt it out of his hand, by appointing ſome correſpondent in thoſe diſtant or foreign parts, to buy up at an advanced price the articles he deals in. If they find this to be inconvenient, or not worth while, they will however refuſe to diſcount his bill, or delay it till they have marred his buſineſs, and rendered it unprofitable for him to purſue.

Theſe are ſome of the inconveniencies which follow from merchants being ſuffered to be bankers: and hence we may ſee clearly why ſo great a number of banks have lately been erected in Scotland. One company of merchants erect themſelves into a bank, and act from the principles, and in the manner, I have mentioned; another ſet of merchants, finding their buſineſs crampt, erect themſelves alſo into a bank, and act from the ſame principles; and then a third, and ſo on, till at length, they have iſſued and puſhed into circulation ſuch a quantity of paper-money as is ſaid to be enormous, and almoſt incredible.

The ideas I have here advanced are agreeable to the ideas maintained by ſome of your former correſpondents: and I think every intelligent perſon muſt perceive it to be perfectly reaſonable, either that no merchant ſhould be allowed to be a banker, or elſe that every ſet of merchants, be they accounted ever ſo low in rank or ſtock, ſhould be quietly allowed to carry on banking in proportion to their ſtock and credit. If in any nation or city the opulent merchants only, or thoſe eſteemed to be ſuch, are allowed to be bankers, they will ſwallow up and ingroſs the whole trade of the place, as hath already been attempted, and in part effectuated in ſome of our towns. They will be enabled to create, and carry on, a deſtructive monopoly of trade; a monopoly as real as that which the Eaſt-India company carry on with reſpect to the trade of Bengal. In that caſe they will command the price of all imported and of all inland commodities; and the inferior merchants, however induſtrious and uſeful, being diſcouraged and borne down, will find themſelves obliged, either to throw up their buſineſs, or elſe to remove to ſome other country, where the profits to be made by trade lie open to every adventurer, who hath ſkill, activity, and application, and are not monopolized by banking-companies of merchants. In the other caſe, namely, if all merchants whatſoever ſhall be allowed

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to be bankers, no merchants indeed will have cauſe to complain, but almoſt every other claſs of people will be grievouſly depreſſed, by the influence and efforts of ſo many banking merchants. Paper-money will be iſſued and circulated to as great an extent as poſſible; the price of victuals and of labour will be kept up, or perhaps riſe higher than ever; few goods will be manufactured in the country, or if manufactured, muſt be ſold at diſadvantage in foreign markets; and when grain continues to be dear, and manufactures fall, the ruin of the country cannot be at a great diſtance. By theſe conſiderations, it is I think undeniable, that it is not only improper to ſuffer merchants to be bankers, but it is alſo incompatible with the freedom of trade, inconſiſtent with the proſperity, and even with the exiſtence of the nation.

If the legiſlature ſhall, next ſeſſion of parliament, ſee it proper to enact a law, reſerving to merchants the privilege of diſcounting bills, but making it felony for any merchants to iſſue out notes that paſs from hand to hand in payments, "a kind of youthly vigour will be reſtored to this part of the kingdom." Excepting thoſe who are biaſſed by ſelf-intereſt, every perſon muſt ſee the expediency and neceſſity of ſuch a law; the inferior merchants in particular will chearfully yield obedience to it, becauſe it will put them on the ſame footing they were before any of the new banks were erected: but if no ſuch law is made, the interior claſſes of merchants will judge it to be as lawful for them to join in banking-companies, as it is for any ſet of their fellow-citizens or of country-gentlemen whatever; they will doubtleſs judge ſo, and act accordingly; and we ſhall probably have even more banks than we have at preſent.——*I am, &c.* *Cal. Mere.*

SIR, *P——y, Oct.* 23.

AS ſelf-intereſt is the great ſpring of action in the mercantile world, and is far from being incompatible with the public good, they being often blended together without the deſign of the agent, I ſhall introduce into your miſcellany, a ſubject with which I am a little connected, viz. the Thread-Manufactory.

It is not my intention to enter into the merits of the preſent diſpute, Whether the regulation publiſhed by the Truſtees for fiſheries and manufactures will be beneficial or hurtful to the country? I would principally lead the attention, both of Truſtees and Manufacturers, to the encouragement of that branch of the manufacture called *Liſle Thread*, the length and tale of which were fixed by the Truſtees in their late regulation, and is exactly the ſame, ſo far as I can learn, with that made in French Flanders. It is well known, what a large quantity of that kind is imported and ſold every day in London, notwithſtanding they pay a duty of near fifteen per cent. while, at the ſame time, there is abundance of people in this country to manufacture all that can be needed for Britain and Ireland, with the colonies abroad. What a great pity is it, that to the amount of 200,000 l. ſhould be ſent over annually to France, which might be manufactured at home, and ſo ſave that ſum to the nation? It would likewiſe employ a great number of his Majeſty's good ſubjects, and be a mean of preventing the emigrations both from the Weſt and North Highlands to America, that are ſtill increaſing, and which muſt depopulate the country, if ſome remedy be not provided. The parking of land, and graſing of cattle, are found to be ſo profitable, that the landed gentleman is indifferent whether his tenants ſtay or go, and ſo raiſes his rents to ſuch a pitch, as the poor tenants are obliged to wander about in queſt of more humane maſters; and, in fact, great numbers of both ſexes come down from the Highlands to the Weſt of Scotland, and are employed by the thread-manufacturers, as mill-drivers, twiſters, bleachers, &c.: and was this branch of buſineſs to be carried on to the extent neceſſary for ſupporting Britain and its dependencies, what a vaſt number of hands would it employ?

That this would be a great advantage to the country, every one will acknowledge: but that there are ſome obſtacles in the way, muſt alſo be confeſſed. The chief obſtacles are, that our yarn is not ſo good as the French yarn, and that our manufacturers have not the ſame advantages with the French, who have been ſuch a number of years employed in that branch, and have arrived at great perfection in it.—I happened, the other day, to fall into the company of a French gentleman, who had been many years employed in that branch at Liſle, who told me, he has been ſome months in this country, and that he has found, upon examination, that the flax is very good, was it properly managed. As this gentleman, who is well recommended, profeſſes to underſtand that branch thoroughly, it is to be hoped the Truſtees will give him all due encouragement, either to ſet up in this country himſelf, or to teach thoſe who are in the manufacturing-way: and therefore all manufacturers in this branch, will do well to encourage any ſuch ſtranger, who may do good to the country, eſpecially as it may turn out to their own advantage. W. C.

Week. Mag.

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [491.]

Practical Eſſays upon Intermitting Fevers, Dropſies, Diſeaſes of the Liver, the Epilepſy, the Colic, Dyſenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel. By Daniel Lyſons, M. D. 3 *s. ſewed.* Wilkie.

AFter delivering a brief account of the nature and cauſes of the various diſeaſes here treated of, the author relates the method of cure which he has found to be moſt ſucceſsful in each, and confirms the utility of the practice he recommends, by producing the hiſtory of ſeveral caſes. In the intermitting fever he ſtrongly adviſes the uſe of two ſcruples of Peruvian bark joined to one of Virginian ſnake-root, two or three dozes of which will rarely fail of putting a ſtop to any diſtinct tertian or quartan ague. Dr Lyſons would ſeem to claim the merit of being the firſt author who adviſes ſuch an union of the bark and ſnake-root as has been mentioned; but we cannot admit the juſtneſs of this pretenſion, any farther than what regards the proportion he ſpecifies of theſe medicines; for Huxham, and other practical writers, have recommended the ſame combination. This author informs us, that in ſome caſes he has alſo found calomel advantageous in the ſame fevers; a remark which has alſo been made formerly.

In treating of the dropſy, Dr Lyſons relates ſome caſes confirming the obſervations of Dr Monro reſpecting the good effects of calomel in that diſorder; and he alſo produces ſeveral inſtances of the beneficial uſe of Bath waters, when the diſeaſe was obſtinate. The author afterwards makes ſome obſervations on the effects of purges in dropſies; as alſo of tapping, ſcarifications, ſetons, and bliſters. The laſt of theſe ſections we ſhall lay before the reader.

"The ſame objection that is made againſt evacuating the water of dropſies ſuddenly by the uſe of ſtrong hydragogue purges, namely, the fainting, or death, that ſometimes enſue, holds equally good againſt tapping: but when this operation is performed, the inconveniencies above mentioned are generally guarded againſt by the application of rollers, or bandages, to the abdomen; by which the inteſtines being kept cloſely preſſed upon the large blood-veſſels, theſe laſt cannot dilate, as they would otherwiſe do, upon the preſſure of the water being taken off. And in caſe of ſuch a dilatation, the blood being received into thoſe yielding arteries in larger quantities than uſual, would deſert the head, and occaſion faintings, and death; of which ſeveral inſtances happened before this neceſſary caution was obſerved. [xxxiii. 136.]

A fatal event may alſo happen by the ſame means in conſequence of ſcarifications; of which I remember an inſtance that happened whilſt I attended St Thomas's hoſpital. A ſtrong robuſt man, labouring under an anaſarca to a very great degree, was, within a few days after his admiſſion, ſcarified upon his ancles. The water was evacuated plentifully, and the tumefied body ſubſided to admiration; but he died within two days after the operation was performed.

Setons, iſſues, and bliſters, as they evacuate the water more ſlowly, are not ſo liable to the above objections: there are however inconveniencies attending the uſe of theſe, ſufficient to make us wiſh to avoid them. The ancients had a great opinion of theſe topical remedies, and the Egyptians were particularly fond of ſcarifications in order to a radical cure. Proſper Alpinus however complains, that many who were entirely cured of immenſe dropſical ſwellings by ſcarifications, yet died by mortifications of the legs and feet, cauſed by the inciſions. At preſent I believe they are generally uſed as auxiliaries, rather than principals, in the cure of a dropſy. And when any of theſe external drains have been found of temporary, or laſting ſervice, I very much doubt whether the diſorder might not have received as effectual and radical a cure by internal means without their aſſiſtance."

In indurations of the liver, Dr Lyſons likewiſe recommends the uſe of calomel, as the moſt effectual remedy; and relates many caſes wherein Bath waters have been ſerviceable in diſeaſes of that organ.

In the ſection on the epilepſy, we meet with a very extraordinary account of the good effects of ligatures, which deſerves to be extracted.

"We are told, that when the firſt ſymptoms of an approaching epilepſy are perceived in the extremities, and ligatures applied above the part affected, the diſorder may be confined to that part, and not ſuffered to aſcend beyond the liga-

ligature. Of this I had the ſatisfaction to make a ſucceſsful experiment in the following caſe.

Being ſent for ſome years ago to P. K. a farmer's daughter near Glouceſter, of about twenty years of age, troubled with epileptic fits, which frequently returned, I found her in bed, and ſeeing her in the agony of a paroxyſm, ſtaid by her till it ended. Upon inquiry in what manner the fits came on, I was informed, that they always were firſt perceived in the feet, that they aſcended thence by degrees to the body, and laſtly to the head, when the convulſions became violent and univerſal.

Upon this intelligence, remembering the accounts given of the effects of ligatures in ſuch caſes, I got the patient's garters, and having doubled them, and prepared two ſhort bits of ſticks, I placed them one below each knee, in the manner of torniquets, uſed previous to the amputations of limbs.

Having placed my torniquets, I waited the approach of the next fit: and the patient telling me, that ſhe felt the diſorder in her left foot, I immediately turned the torniquet upon that leg. This ſtricture ſtopping the aſcent of the diſeaſe, the foot ſhook conſiderably, and ſhe ſoon informed me, that the other foot was alſo affected. I then committed the care of the left torniquet to the patient's ſiſter, and twiſted that I had put looſe upon the right leg.

This method had the deſired effect. The epilepſy proceeded no farther than the ligatures; but the feet ſhook moſt violently; and made ſo ridiculous an appearance, that the girl herſelf, though in the greateſt diſtreſs, could not refrain from laughing heartily, and almoſt at the ſame inſtant begging us to let the diſeaſe take its courſe, leſt her feet ſhould drop off by the violence of their agitation, which ſhe ſaid was intolerable. After ſome time, the convulſions in the feet ceaſed; when I looſened the torniquets, and left her; giving directions to her mother and ſiſter to repeat the ſame method, whenever the fits returned.

The fits afterwards became weaker; and the ſame means being uſed whenever notice was given of their approach, they were at laſt entirely cured without medicine; and the girl informed me, within this half-year, that ſhe had been free from them ever ſince."

The author relates the hiſtory of an operation ſucceſsfully performed on the head of a bull, in the manner mentioned by Wepfer, for extracting a hydatid, ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of an epileptic diſorder; and he thence takes occaſion to ſuggeſt the expediency of the trepan, in caſes of the ſame nature in the human ſpecies. He alſo delivers an account of ſome caſes where calomel had good effects in the epilepſy; and recommends the ſame medicine in certain caſes of the colic, and dyſenteric fluxes.

The practice recommended in this treatiſe is in general ſimple and rational, and appears to be well ſupported by appoſite and authentic caſes. C.

Wenſley Dale; or, Rural Contemplations. A poem. By Thomas Maude. 2*s.* 6*d.* Davies.

THE principal ſcene of this poem is a ſeat belonging to the Duke of Bolton, in Wenſley Dale, ten miles from Richmond, and four from Middleham, in Yorkſhire. The poem is publiſhed for the benefit of the general infirmary at Leeds, and dedicated to the Ducheſs of Bolton.

The author obſerves, that many of the ſubjects of rural or paſtoral poetry are common to a great variety of ſituations; ſo that "much of what may be ſaid of Windſor Foreſt, of Arno's Banks, or Wenſley Dale, may be applied to any other places with equal ſucceſs." He has, however, diſtinguiſhed this little work by many peculiarities; particularly an apoſtrophe, which introduces ſeveral anecdotes of the great Sir Iſaac Newton, which are not generally known. The author, having ſurveyed the landſcape round him, looks upwards, and cries out,

Behold that arch, the glory of the ſky!
Its vivid tints, inimitable dye!
See fluid gems with gayeſt luſtre proud,
The floating remnants of a weeping cloud!
Who beſt explain'd the nice-refracted ray,
And brought forth darkneſs to the teſt of day?
Who with ſagacious ken beſt underſtood
The ſtated motions of the whelming flood?
And how attraction ſo unerring ſteers
Through the vaſt void, variety of ſpheres?
NEWTON! the great, the wonder of his age,
The boaſt of Learning, Europe's leading ſage!
Deceit he knew not; bred in Nature's ſchool,
He fathom'd depths with Nature's line and rule:
The key of Science Truth to Newton lent,
And bade him nobly range her whole extent.
The delegated truſt ſhe warm approv'd,
When Heav'n reſum'd the ſoul it form'd and lov'd.

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The account that is given of Sir Iſaac in a note to this paſſage, is, in ſubſtance, as follows.

He was the only child of Mr John Newton, (who had a ſmall paternal eſtate in and near the little village of Woolſthorpe, about half a mile weſt from Colterſworth, on the great north road, between Stamford and Grantham), by the daughter of a gentleman whoſe name was *Ayſcough*, who alſo lived in Woolſthorpe, and was lord of the manor. Sir Iſaac was born in a farm-houſe in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, ſometimes employed in very ſervile offices: he uſed to watch the ſheep; and, when the ſervant carried corn to Grantham market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported, that a gentleman found him one day, near Woolſthorpe, in the character of a ſhepherd's boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon aſking him ſome queſtions, he diſcovered ſuch tokens of uncommon genius, that he applied to his mother, and ſtrongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a ſcholar, offering to aſſiſt in his maintenance, if there ſhould be occaſion. It is not, however, probable, that, if ſuch offer was made, it was ever accepted: for, in the rolls or records that are ſometimes read at the court-leets in Grantham, mention is made of Mr Ayſcough, Iſaac's maternal grandfather, as guardian or truſtee of Iſaac Newton under age. It is therefore reaſonable to believe, that Iſaac had a proviſion under his mother's marriage-ſettlement; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or truſtee, took care of his education. But however this be, he was ſent to the grammar-ſchool, and, as is well known, afterwards purſued his academic ſtudies in Trinity college, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad: for his mother married a ſecond huſband, the Rev. Mr Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, (a pariſh that joins to Coiterſworth); by whom ſhe had a ſon and ſeveral daughters, who afterwards intermarried with perſons of property and character, of the names of *Barton* and *Conduit*.

The manor of Woolſthorpe, with ſome other property, deſcended to Sir Iſaac, upon the death of his grandfather Ayſcough; and he made ſome purchaſes himſelf: but the whole was inconſiderable; for his eſtate in that neighbourhood, at his death, amounted only to 105*l*.

Sir Iſaac's principal reſidence in town was at a houſe the corner of Long's court, in St Martin's ſtreet, Leiceſterfields; upon the roof of which he built a ſmall obſervatory, that is ſtill ſtanding. He died at lodgings in Pitt's buildings, Kenſington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.

This account, however brief and imperfect, will confute many errors which the perſons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Iſaac have fallen into. Some indeed are ſo groſs as to confute themſelves. The author of the *Biographia Philoſophica* repreſents Sir Iſaac's father as the eldeſt ſon of a Baronet: but if this had been true, Sir Iſaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true, that the family of Sir Iſaac was opulent. The ſon of his father's brother was a carpenter: his name was *John Newton*: he was afterwards gamekeeper to Sir Iſaac, and died at the age of ſixty, in 1725. To Robert, the ſon of this John, who was Sir Iſaac's ſecond couſin, his real eſtates in the neighbourhood of Woolſthorpe deſcended, upon his death, as his heir at law. But Robert was an illiterate and diſſolute wretch, who very ſoon waſted his ſubſtance; and falling down with a tobacco-pipe in his mouth when he was drunk, it broke in his throat, and put an end to his life, when he was about thirty years old, in the year 1737.

Sir Iſaac's perſonal eſtate, which was very conſiderable, was ſhared among the children of his mother by her ſecond marriage, and their deſcendents.

The temper of this great man is ſaid to have been ſo equal and mild, that no accident could diſturb it; and a remarkable inſtance of it is authenticated by a perſon who is ſtill living.

Sir Iſaac had a favourite little dog, which he called *Diamond*; and being one day called out of his ſtudy into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Iſaac returned, having been abſent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that, Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among ſome papers, the nearly-finiſhed labour of many years was in flames, and almoſt conſumed to aſhes. This loſs, as Sir

Iſaac was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable: yet, without once ſtriking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, "Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knoweſt the miſchief thou haſt done!"

Sir Iſaac lived a bachelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared, that he had never violated the laws of chaſtity.

The verſification of this poem is remarkably harmonious; but, having given a ſpecimen, we ſhall no further anticipate either the curioſity or the judgement of our readers. *Gent. Mag.* X.

Gentlemen, *Oct.* 31. 1772.

IN your Review for Auguſt laſt, I ſee the article *Wenſley Dale* has ſome particulars of Sir Iſaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what Fontenelle mentions in his panegyric on Sir Iſaac is true; that his mother was an *Ayſcough*, ſometimes written *Aſkew*; and that ſhe was of an ancient family, whoſe anceſtors were conſiderable gentry: the famous Anne Aſkew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the ſame family. His mother's brother, Ayſcough, a *clergyman*, grandfather of my mother, was the perſon who inſiſted on his ſiſter's completing Iſaac's education at the univerſity; not, according to the tradition mentioned in the poem of Wenſley Dale, of a gentleman obſerving him in the field keeping ſheep; but on the uncle's finding him in a hay-loft, at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.

Of this clergyman, Ayſcough, there are ſeveral deſcendents; one of which is Mr Thomas Ayſcough, who has lived above fifty years at the bankers in Lombard-ſtreet (formerly Braſſeys, and now Lee & Ayton); with others who are ſtill in being as well as myſelf. My mother's ſiſter, who attended him in his laſt illneſs, and who was very much with him at other times, has told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or ſolutions, in his mind, he would never quit the ſubject on any account; dinner has been often three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table; that his man often ſaid, when he has been getting up in a morning, he has ſometimes begun to dreſs, and with one leg in his breeches, ſat down again on the bed, where he has remained for hours before he got his cloaths on; and my father has often told me, that he was the moſt modeſt and baſhful man that could be; and that in company he was never poſitive nor overbearing, even in thoſe matters which were demonſtrated to his own mind. And I had the pleaſure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am, &c.

Month. Rev. I. H.

LONDON.

Religion, Controverſy, &c.

Sermons on different ſubjects. By the late John Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of London, &c. Vols. 5. 6. & 7. [xxxiii. 205.] 15 s. *White.* —— To theſe ſermons are added, a tract on the doctrine of a future ſtate, as it may be collected from the Old Teſtament; and four charges to the clergy of the archdeaconry of London. In the firſt of theſe pieces, Dr Jortin endeavours, with ſucceſs anſwerable to his conſiderable ſhare of learning, and critical acumen, to evince, that the doctrine of a future ſtate of retribution ſeems not to be promulgated in the Old Teſtament, nor made a ſanction of the Moſaic law, nor taught directly and fully; but that it is implied and ſuppoſed throughout, and may be proved by inferences juſtly drawn and ſtrictly concluſive. And hence, ſays he, it came to paſs, that the Jews were divided into the ſects of the Phariſees and Sadducees. The former admitted the doctine of a future ſtate, as deducible from many paſſages in the ſacred books; the Sadducees rejected it, becauſe they could not find any texts that abſolutely required a belief of it. But, the Doctor adds, in the goſpel it is ſo plainly affirmed, that Chriſtians, divided in other points, have agreed in expecting another life. — This is a ſubject equally curious and important; and is treated in ſo ſatisfactory a manner, that we cannot but recommend the Doctor's performance to the ſerious attention of thoſe who may have embraced the Manichæan principles, or have adopted the ſentiments of ſome modern free-thinkers, in relation to the Jewiſh ſyſtem. M.

A new introduction to the ſtudy and knowledge of the New Teſtament. By E. Harwood, D. D. Vol. 2. 6 s. *Becket & de Hondt.* —— Though the ſcriptures are ſufficiently clear in points of morality, and the moſt ſublime and important truths are plainly taught in the goſpel; yet there are many obſcurities and difficulties in the New Teſtament, ariſing from certain idioms and peculiarities of ſtyle, from alluſions to facts, cuſtoms, ceremonies, controverſies, errors, and hereſies, which are now forgotten, or but imperfectly known. — Our learned author endeavours to elucidate the ſacred writers in theſe points. When he formed this deſign, he ſat down to an attentive

tive perusal of the Greek and Roman classics, and carefully noted down the emphatical expressions, the remarkable idioms and phraseologies of frequent or infrequent occurrence in the New Testament, and the customs and usages which were either mentioned or alluded to in the sacred code. In the course of several years spent in these literary pursuits, he accumulated a very large collection of this kind; part of which was retailed in a former volume [xxx. 37.], part is now exhibited in this, and the remainder, or at least as much as may be thought necessary, will be communicated to the public, when the author shall have selected and methodized his materials. — What is scattered in many volumes is here industriously collected, and exhibited under one view. The principal allusions in the New Testament are pointed out, and the sacred writings happily illustrated by innumerable quotations from the Greek and Roman classics. C.

A sermon preached at the visitation of the Rev. Archdeacon Cholwell, at Huntingdon, May 19. 1772. By Peter Peckard, A. M. Published by desire of the archdeacon, and many of the clergy. 1 s. *L. Davis.* —— In support of religious reformation. M.

The sure foundation. A sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr Benjamin Messer, preached in Grafton-street, June 21. 1772. By John Macgowan. 1 s. *Keith.*

The devil no fallen angel: proved from scripture. Being a specimen of what hath been revealed to the vilest of worms and the chiefest of sinners, Nathan Walker. 1 s. *Bladon.* —— The incoherent effusions of a crazy brain. C.

A free and dispassionate account of the late application of the Protestant Dissenting ministers to parliament. In a letter to a friend. By Samuel Stennet, D. D. 6 d. *Buckland.* —— Candid, clear, and sensible. M.

An appendix to a sermon on the requisition of subscription to the thirty-nine articles and liturgy of the church of England. 1 s. *Flexney.*

Thoughts on the dangers apprehended from Popery and sectaries, by abolishing subscription to the thirty-nine articles. 6 d. *Wilkie.* —— The point here undertaken to be defended is, That while the present forms of government and of worship are kept up in the church of England, there would be no danger to it from having no other articles than such as these, viz. That Jesus Christ was the promised Messiah, the Son of God, and Saviour of the world; and that the scripture is the rule of faith to Christians, and contains all things necessary to salvation; and that they will teach the people nothing as such but what they shall be persuaded may be proved by the scripture. M.

History, Law, Politics, &c.

A sketch of the secret history of Europe since the peace of Paris; with observations on the present critical state of Great Britain. 1 s. *Murray.* —— We do not here meet with any anecdotes that have not formerly been published in the news-papers, and of which the authenticity is questionable. C.

The history and antiquities of Rochester, and its environs. To which is added, a description of the towns, villages, gentlemens seats, &c. situated on or near the road from London to Margate, Deal, and Dover. Embellished with copperplates. 3 s. 6 d. *Crowder, &c.* —— Executed with judgement, and even with a degree of taste. M.

Memoirs of the life of the Rev. George Whitefield, M. A. In which every circumstance worthy of notice, both in his private and public character, is recorded; faithfully selected from his original papers, journals, and letters. Illustrated by a variety of interesting and entertaining anecdotes from the best authorities. To which are added, a particular account of his death and funeral; and extracts from the sermons which were preached on that occasion. Compiled by the Rev. John Gillies, D. D. 4 s. *Dilly.*

The Queen of Denmark's account of the late revolution, &c. Written while her Majesty was a prisoner in the castle of Cronenburg. 1 s. 6 d. *Wheble.* —— A piece of authorship. M.

Observations on the Popery laws. 1 s. 6 d. *Murray.* —— According to the representation of facts contained in this publication, it seems apparent, that the abolition of the Popery laws, while it might conciliate to government the affections of the Roman Catholics, would give industry, wealth, and population, to Ireland. The tract is written with great judgement, and with much force of expression. M.

A letter to the overseers of the Portuguese Jewish synagogue, in London, on their extraordinary conduct in the dispute between Mr Ximenes and Mr Joshua Lara; with a full explanation of the affair, &c. 1 s. *Allen.* —— Mr Lara married Mr Ximenes's daughter, contrary to her father's inclination; for which the young couple were persecuted by Ximenes and the synagogue. C.

Minutes and proceedings of a court-martial held on John Crookshanks, Esq; formerly captain of his Majesty's ship the Lark. Now first published, by Robert Kirke, judge-advocate of the said court-martial. 2 s. 6 d. *Bladon.*

A letter from John Crookshanks to Mr Robert Kirke. 6 d. *W. Davies.* —— An answer to the preceding.

Observations on the present state of the game in England, &c. and proposals offered for

for its more ſure and effectual preſervation. By William Taplin. 1 s. *Davies.* —— According to this author, the game in England is at preſent in a ſtate equally needful of alteration with that in Scotland. C.

Thoughts on the affairs of Bengal. By Archibald Keir, Eſq; 1 s. 6 d. *Wilſon.* —— Mr Keir, who has long reſided in the Eaſt Indies, here points out what to him appear to have been the principal cauſes of the evils and grievances ſo much, of late, complained of, in reſpect to the management of the Company's affairs in Bengal; with the methods by which he thinks they are moſt likely to be redreſſed. M.

Report of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, on the petition of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent, and Samuel Wharton, Eſqs, and their aſſociates [385.], for a grant of lands on the river Ohio, in North America, for the purpoſe of erecting a new government. With obſervations and remarks. 2 s. *Almon.* —— The ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a colony on the Ohio, is an object of great importance; and has, accordingly, been long under conſideration at the board of Trade, where it has met with much oppoſition. Lord Hilliſborough, who lately preſided over the American department, was no friend to it; though, if we are not miſinformed, it was firſt ſuggeſted by himſelf: and it has been ſaid, that his Lordſhip quitted his poſt in diſguſt, on finding that government was inclined to adopt the meaſure, contrary to his opinion: but the truth of this anecdote is beſt known to thoſe who are within the cabinet. It is now, however, generally believed that the deſign will ſpeedily be carried into execution. — Thoſe who are deſirous of learning the particulars of this intended undertaking, will find a thorough and complete inveſtigation of them in the preſent tract; they will ſee what were the objections ſtarted at the board of Trade; and they will be farther enabled to judge of the propriety of the deſign, from the *obſervations on*, and *anſwers to*, their Lordſhips *report*: which anſwers (as far as *we* are qualified to pronounce) appear to be irrefragable, and to have fully evinced the expediency, practicability, and rectitude of the intended eſtabliſhment. M.

Letters on certain proceedings in parliament, during the ſeſſions of the years 1769 and 1770. Written by John Hope, Eſq; late repreſentative for the county of Linlithgow. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— It appears from theſe Letters, that the writer, notwithſtanding the impending terrors of a petition againſt his election, conſcientiouſly voted againſt the miniſtry, in the memorable affair of Wilkes's expulſion after he was returned member for Middleſex. On this unpardonable *miſtake* (as fatal as that of Sir *Francis Wronghead* in the play) it is no wonder that the petition went againſt him, and that he loſt his ſeat; and with it too, the countenance of his patron Lord Hopetoun; together with an annuity granted him by the Earl, of 200 l. per ann towards defraying his expences, during the time of his remaining in parliament. As to the *importance* of the contents of theſe Letters, with reſpect to the public, we have nothing to offer in their commendation. The writer's integrity, however, certainly deſerves applauſe, whatever may be thought of his politics, or his *policy*. M. [xxxii. 460.]

Military inſtructions for officers detached in the field; containing a ſcheme for forming a corps of a partiſan. Illuſtrated with plans of the manœuvres neceſſary in carrying on the *petite guerre*. By an officer. 5 s. *Cadell.* —— Conveys a great deal of uſeful inſtruction, in an agreeable and intereſting manner, on the *petite guerre*; a ſubject hitherto untouched by our military writers, though of the firſt conſequence to the profeſſion. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Philoſophical tranſactions, giving ſome account of the preſent undertakings, ſtudies, and labours of the ingenious, in many conſiderable parts of the world. Vol. 61. for the year 1771. Part. 1. 4to. 15 s. ſewed. *L. Davis.*

Georgical Eſſays. Vols 3. & 4. [xxxiii. 369.] 5 s. ſewed. *Durham.* —— Dr Hunter of York, the editor, concludes his prefatory advertiſement to the 4th volume, with a grateful acknowledgement of his "infinite ſatisfaction in the favourable reception" which the public hath given to theſe Eſſays: and we may ſafely venture to add, that the work is, indeed, worthy of all the encouragement which it hath met with. M.

Reflections on the general treatment and cure of fevers. 2 s. ſewed. *Elmſley.* —— A judicious performance, and evinces the author to be a perſon of experience and obſervation. C.

Domeſtic Medicine; or, A treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes by regimen and ſimple medicines. By William Buchan, M. D. of the royal college of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. Edit. 2. [xxxi. 315.], with conſiderable additions. 7 s. 6 d. *Strahan, and Cadell, London; Kincaid & Creech, and Balfour, Edinburgh.* —— We tranſcribe the firſt ſecond, and laſt paragraphs of the preface to this edition, viz.

"When I firſt ſignified my intention of publiſhing the following ſheets, I was told by my friends, it would draw on me the reſentment of the whole Faculty. As I never could entertain ſuch an unworthy idea of phyſicians, I was reſolved to make the experiment;

periment; which indeed came out pretty much as might have been expected. By the more ſelfiſh and narrow-minded part of the Faculty, the performance was condemned; while many of thoſe whoſe learning and liberality of ſentiment do honour to medicine, received it in a manner which at once ſhewed their indulgence, and the falſehood of the common opinion, *that all phyſicians wiſh to conceal their art.*"

"The reception which the book met with from the public was ſtill more flattering, and deſerves my moſt grateful acknowledgements. A perſuaſion that ſuch a performance might be uſeful, and was even wiſhed for by the public, encouraged me to print a large impreſſion; but my moſt ſanguine expectations could never have ſuggeſted, that above five thouſand copies would have been ſold in a corner of Britain before another edition could be got ready."

"It was impoſſible to avoid ſome terms of art; but ſuch as are made uſe of are, in general, either explained, or are ſuch as moſt people underſtand. In ſhort, I have endeavoured to write down to the capacities of mankind in general; and, if my readers do not flatter either themſelves or me, with ſome degree of ſucceſs. This, however, on a medical ſubject, is not ſuch an eaſy matter as ſome may imagine. It is eaſier to make a ſhow of learning, than to write plain ſenſe, eſpecially in a ſcience which has been kept at ſuch a diſtance from common obſervation. It would, however, be no difficult matter to prove, that every thing valuable in the practical part of medicine is within the reach of common ſenſe, and that the art would loſe nothing by being ſtripped of all that any perſon endued with ordinary abilities cannot comprehend."

The advantages and diſadvantages of incloſing waſte lands and open fields, impartially ſtated and conſidered. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— Treats the ſubject with much candour, as well as judgement. M.

Papers, letters, and calculations, relative to the laudable ſociety for the benefit of widows. Printed at the recommendation of a general meeting of the ſociety, held April 6. 1772. Printed by M. Harriſon, oppoſite Stationers-hall, Ludgate-ſtreet. —— Deſerve the careful examination of every member capable of diſquiſitions of this nature, and may be uſefully applied to the benefit of ſocieties of the ſame kind. M.

Entertainment.

Letters of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour; from 1746 to 1751. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— By no means inferior to the former publication. [xxxiii. 585]

The ænigmatical repoſitory; or, New fund of amuſement for young ladies and gentlemen; conſiſting of a variety of ænigmas and ænigmatical entertainments, with a deſert and liquors. Likewiſe one hundred rebuſes, on cities, towns, profeſſions, trades, authors, and plays. Together with thirty uſeful remarks and hiſtorical obſervations; as alſo one hundred and twenty conundrums, twenty ſentimental toaſts, two acroſtics, and ſix ſongs. To which are prefixed, a preface, and introductory diſcourſe to the public; giving ſome account of the origin, progreſs, application, and meaning of ænigmas, rebuſes, and conundrums. All written by Charles Crinkum, of Crankum-lodge, in the county of Kent. 1 s. *Baldwin.* —— We find nothing inſerted which has an indecent or an immoral tendency. C.

Fine Arts, Criticiſm, &c.

The complete horſeman; or, The art of riding made eaſy: illuſtrated by rules drawn from nature, and confirmed by experience; with directions to the ladies to ſit gracefully, and ride with ſafety. By Charles Hughes, profeſſor of Horſemanſhip, at his riding-ſchool near Black-Friars-bridge. 1 s. *Newberry.* —— Mr Hughes's conſummate ſkill in horſemanſhip is no leſs evident from this little treatiſe, than from the *amazing feats of dexterity* which he exhibits near Blackfriars bridge. He appears to be *equally converſant* in the theory and practice of the art which he profeſſes; and if his attitudes on horſeback excite our aſtoniſhment, the precepts he delivers with reſpect to riding have ſome claim to our indulgence. C.

The theatrical review; or, New companion to the playhouſe. Containing a critical and hiſtorical account of every tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, &c. exhibited at the theatres during the laſt ſeaſon. With remarks on the actors who performed the principal characters. Interſperſed with occaſional reflections on dramatic poetry in general; the characters of the beſt Engliſh dramatic authors; and obſervations on the conduct of the managers. By a ſociety of gentlemen, independent of managerial influence. 2 vols. 6 s. *Crowder, &c.* —— Agreeable and entertaining. M.

EDINBURGH.

Elements of the Practice of Phyſic. By John Gregory, M. D. Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the univerſity of Edinburgh. For the uſe of ſtudents. 3 s. *Balfour.* —— ADVERTISEMENT. "The author propoſed to have comprehended in this Syllabus, all thoſe diſeaſes which he uſually treats of in his Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic; but, not having leiſure, at preſent, to finiſh the whole, he has been obliged to ſtop at the end of thoſe diſeaſes uſually reckoned te-

brile.

brile. The remainder he hopes to publiſh in a ſhort time."

Caſes in Surgery; particularly, of cancers, and diſorders of the head from external violence: with obſervations. To which is added, An account of the Sibbens; [ſo called in the North of Scotland, and falſely called *the Yaws* in the South. Written in 1768. xxxii. 497.] By John Hill, ſurgeon in Dumfries. 3s. *Balfour.*

Medical eſſays and obſervations, by a ſociety in Edinburgh. 6 vols. Edit. 5. 1l. 1s. *Balfour.*

The works of the late Rev. Mr Robert Riccaltoun, miniſter at Hobkirk. Vol. 3. containing Notes and Obſervations on the Epiſtle to the Galatians. 5s. in boards. *Gray, Dickſon, and Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dilly, and Bell, London.* This book, conſiſting of 3 vols 8vo, and printed for the author's ſon, is now finiſhed.

Doddrige's Family-expoſitor. Vol. 3. The whole to make ſix vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. ſewed. *Donaldſon, Bell, Gray, and Dickſon, Edinburgh; Wilſon, Dumfries.*

The ſmall ſucceſs of the goſpel in purifying the hearts and lives of men, accounted for, from the neglect of diſcipline and training, in domeſtic, civil, and eccleſiaſtical ſociety: A ſermon preached before the ſociety in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, June 5. 1772. By Archibald Stevenſon, A. M. Miniſter at St Madoes. 6d. *Kincaid & Creech.*

Reflections on the late alarming bankruptcies in Scotland. Addreſſed to all ranks, but particularly to the different claſſes of men from whom payments may ſoon be demanded. With advice to ſuch how to conduct themſelves at this criſis. 6d. *Bookſellers.* —— This writer obſerves, that at Martinmas, a term juſt at hand, and Candlemas, a term not far off, payments muſt, and will be demanded, all over Scotland, with a degree of rigour never before experienced. He adviſes thoſe debtors who are able to pay immediately, to do it without delay, as called upon to do ſo, not only by juſtice, but by every motive of humanity, becauſe their not paying, may be the occaſion of breaking the credit of many who otherwiſe would ſtand: he adviſes thoſe who cannot pay immediately, but may if let alone for ſome time, candidly and fairly to explain their ſituation and their proſpects; and thoſe who have no probability of ever being able to pay, to brave it out no longer, no longer to go on accumulating diſtreſs upon others, and guilt on themſelves; adding, that next ſeſſion of parliament an act may be paſſed againſt fraudulent, and even prodigal bankrupts, fraught with ſuch ſeverity as he wiſhes from his ſoul had been paſſed ſeveral years ago.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Oct.* 30.

COmplaints of ſcarcity of money are at preſent very general, and very juſt; one may therefore propoſe any expedient that occurs for alleviating our diſtreſs. The following is one that would be eaſy in practice, that would be a great relief, and that no honeſt man can heſitate to comply with.

Let all men ſettle their open accounts, and grant or receive bills for the balances due, payable at ſuch a diſtant day as ſhall be thought reaſonable by the parties. Every man the leaſt converſant in buſineſs, knows, that debts liquidated are a much better fund of credit than open accounts.

When one aſks payment of an account, the common anſwer is, "I can get no payments." To which the proper reply ſhould be, "I feel that to be true; I am therefore obliged to give bills to all thoſe whoſe accounts I cannot pay; and I am under a neceſſity of aſking bills for all accounts due to me, to ſatisfy my creditors that I have funds to pay them." — It were good for this country, that a ſpeedy liquidation of debts were become more common than it is; but one who refuſes to do it on the preſent emergency, can have no pretenſions to humanity, or even to juſtice.

An exceſs of paper-currency is aſſigned as one cauſe of our preſent diſtreſs. — It ſeems now to be thought, that any perſon ſingly, or any number jointly, may iſſue notes to what extent they pleaſe. — Banks eſtabliſhed by authority are reſtricted from riſking our money in trade [xxv. 559.]; if therefore perſons who take up this buſineſs without authority, take liberties which the legiſlature does not allow to its own patentees, they ought to feel the ſevereſt lath of the law if they fail. The holders of bank-notes cannot poſſibly make gain by any traffick in which the money they give for the notes can be employed, the perſons therefore who thus unequally riſk their money, ought to ſuffer the ſevereſt puniſhment of fraud if they be not able to pay.

I would not aggravate the diſtreſs of an individual, but I am ſorry to ſee, that two gentlemen, when they had a flouriſhing trade, and ſo were under no temptation, did betake themſelves to banking, and thereby reduced many poor people to diſtreſs: and I would adviſe an alteration in the adverſiſement publiſhed by their friends [515.], namely, inſtead of denying the compoſition to ſuch holders of their notes as did not pay full value for them, only to retain what the holder of any note paid for it leſs than the propoſed compoſition, and to give this to the perſon from whom it was bought.

I am, &c. E. R.

To

To Miss R——M B——D, *on her declaration,*
That she would die an old maid.

LOve, Sylvia, love if you'd be blest:
Love is life's great interest;
So valu'd, and so understood,
By all the wise of flesh and blood.
See, the brute she's, all well inclin'd,
Are to the welcome courtship kind:
Each bird selects a fav'rite mate,
And quits, well pleas'd, her virgin state.
Fishes, which seem so cold to be,
Are warm to Love, ev'n in the sea.
Our mother earth betimes begun,
And still enjoys the vig'rous sun.
The barren soil, where all is vain,
That neither teems with grass nor grain,
Yet loves the kind endeavour still,
And void of pow'r, to shew the will,
More fierce the darted beam devours,
And greedier sucks the falling showers.
All things to kindly Love are true,
And Nature pay in that her due;
Of hated chastity afraid,
And nothing willing is a maid.
And shall dull woman court alone
That which all other creatures shun,
Wilfully negligent, and coy
To the world's universal joy?
Think, Sylvia, 'tis not in *retreat*,
But *conversation* life is sweet.
The freakish anchoret that flies
From this, meets scorn from all the wise:
And can it then be thought well done,
From Nature's best converse to run?
Will it the Maid's discretion prove,
To live the anchoret of Love?
No, not in all their solitude,
Are wildest beasts so dully rude;
Still sociable to this regard,
They *couple*, though they do not *herd*:
From things less needful they remove,
Fly day and light, but follow Love.
And shall not we? We're just and kind
To meaner appetites; we mind
Our *thirst* and *hunger*; *drink* and *food*
Are duly, and by all pursu'd.—
So should *Love* with yet *greater strife*;
Pleasure's of more concern than *life*. G.

On a late Partition-Treaty. [324, 75.]

POor Poland, like a house in flames,
And roguish neighbourhood,
In vain their help and pity claims,
To stop the waste of blood.

Prussia enjoys the civil broils,
Nor tries to quench their rage;
Alone the thoughts of future spoils,
His iron heart engage.

Obedient to the hint he gives,
See Austria, too, conspire;
And both th' occasion seize, like thieves,
To plunder at a fire.

THE MOON,

Spoken by one of the young gentlemen at Merchant-Taylor's School, Oct. 21. 1772.

WIth vulgar minds, which judge from what they see,
Science and Truth are found to disagree:
Nor is it strange in such a world as this,
That plain Simplicity should judge amiss.
If men or things are not what they appear,
We well may err in saying what they are.
Whilst the rude Clown the Moon's bright orb surveys,
And marks the lustre of her silver rays,
He straight concludes the light which he admires,
Flows from the radiance of her inbred fires.
The Sage, mean-while, who studies Nature's laws,
And from effects can trace the distant cause,
Knows that the globe which thus attracts our sight,
Possesses nothing of intrinsic light;—
That all the splendid beams which she displays,
Are but reflections of the Solar rays.
And is not this the case with specious man,
Who, quite through life, dissembles where he can?
Who, tho' he seems ingenuous, just, and true,
Exhibits Virtues which he never knew;
Whilst his black heart, from whence all worth must flow,
With genial heat was never found to glow;
But as the Moon deludes with outward grace,
His soul belies the features of his face?
As the Moon moves thro' Nature's ample range,
Her splendor varies, and her phases change;—
So restless Man, as if averse to peace,
Thro' Life's whole course is govern'd by caprice:
He loves, and hates, he smiles and frowns by turns;
Now melts with pity, now with fury burns:
The dupe of passion, or the slave of art,
He acts a fickle, or a knavish part;
Int'rest, his Sun, each thought and action sways;
And as that draws, he flatters or betrays.
Say, what is Friendship? Friendship is a name,
Which villains prostitute to gain their aim;
Mere outward show to hide some deep deceit,
And, like the Moon, void both of light and heat.
Whilst in your purse you keep the massy gold,
It is in fact the thing which you behold.
Turn it to paper, a new form appears,
Which owes its value to the name it bears:
'Tis good or bad, as the contents declare,
The Bank of *England*, or the Bank of *Air*.
'Tis plain such traffick varies like the Moon,
Guided by *Credit*, the *Commercial Sun*.
From that true centre it derives the force,
Which hastens or retards its mazy course:
Should Vice or Folly intercept its light,
Commerce eclips'd, must sink in endless night.
Thus,

Thus, whilſt the Moon, in herinconſtant race,
Shines with falſe beams, and ever-changing face,
She gives this leſſon to incautious Man,
With piercing eye each character to ſcan;
And, as new objects offer to his view,
To ſeparate the ſpecious from the true.

The Looking glaſs; or, Parental Fondneſs.

Paraphraſed from Phædrus, b. 8. fab. 3.

AS two ſmall children were at play,
In mamma's dreſſing-room, there lay
In view a looking-glaſs:
The lad was beautiful and fair,
With roſy cheeks, and curling hair;
Quite the reverſe the laſs.

"See! ſiſter, ſee!" cries out the boy,
With conſcious pride, and ſecret joy;
"See here! dear ſiſter Betty,
"The difference which betwixt us lies—
"My clear complexion—ſparkling eyes—
"Indeed you're not ſo pretty."

With pouting lip and watery eye,
The girl began in rage to cry;
Her breaſt with envy burns:
Taking th' affront, (as well ſhe might),
Her little ſtomach ſwoln with ſpite,
She to her daddy turns.

"Pappa," ſaid ſhe, "my brother Will
"Has really us'd me very ill;
"I beg, Pappa, you'd chide him;
"He ſays he's handſomer than me,
"Which Nature ne'er deſign'd ſhould be;
"Oh!—I ſhall ne'er abide him."

The tender father, with a kind concern,
Was griev'd to ſee his little daughter mourn;
And to appeaſe th' unhappy quarrel ſtrove
With the kind offices of equal love.
Conſult, my pretty boy—my darling laſs,
Your faithful monitor, the looking glaſs,
That you the Beauty Heav'n beſtows may prize,
And you with Virtue may the loſs deſpiſe.

On Lady SHELLEY, *who died in Childbed.*

Said to be written by the Rev. Dr Delap.

TEars, ſuch as angels weep, ſhould now diffuſe
Around this hallow'd earth, their holieſt dews,
Where reſt fair WILHELMINA's laſt remains.
She for her infant bore a mother's pains,
And died to give it life. In beauty's bloom
Heav'n ſnatch'd its fav'rite to an early tomb,
Its gentleſt, beſt belov'd; who ſeem'd deſign'd
To ſhew how far a meek and modeſt mind,
With its own ſimple pow'rs, and native grace,
Could mend the features of the faireſt face;
How fix a friend's, a brother's, huſband's love,
Beyond, alas! the pow'r of death to move.
Self-tutor'd thus, above all rules of art,
This Child of Nature play'd her blameleſs part,
And ſunk with that unſullied ſoul to reſt,
Which Heav'n firſt breath'd into her infant breaſt.

PEN, INK, and PAPER. A Fable.

IF *two* of the ſame trade,
My friend, can ſcarce agree,
Be it more likely ſaid,
Leſs concord between *three*.

If rare the concord prove,
'Tween brother Tom and Will,
We find more want of love
'Mong brothers of the quill.

Paper yclad in *white*,
And *Pen* with hat and *feather*,
With *Ink*, one moon-light night,
Once took a walk together.

The moon conſpicuous ſhow'd
The coat which Paper wore,
And ſo he led the road,
And always kept before.

Says Pen to Paper, Why
Doſt thou precedence take?
To trace thy progeny,
Thou'rt but a dunghill-rake.

From ſmocks of whore and rogue,
A beggar brat begotten;
Thou'rt grown in mighty vogue,
Trimm'd up from patches rotten.

Let me be what I will,
Or whence you will deſcended,
What were thy gooſe-cap quill,
Unleſs by me befriended?

A wild-gooſe chaſe you run
Upon my milky way;
And, when all's ſaid and done,
'Tis odds you *nothing* ſay.

How oft have I been torn,
Or put to vileſt uſe?
The meaneſt critics ſcorn
Thy errors, *my* abuſe!

Talk'ſt thou to me of birth!
Look back upon thy own;
The ſilliest thing on earth
Boaſts thee to be her ſon.

From me, ſays Pen, you draw
The worth which you inherit;
In poetry or law,
'Tis I that ſtamp your merit.

I Magna Charta boaſt,
The ſource of Britiſh freedom;
And if the writing's loſt,
Blank paper! who would heed him?

'Twas I that made the Dean
So eminent a draper;
Without the witty pen,
How uſeleſs were the paper!

Here interrupted Ink,
Why how now, whence this quarrel?
Could either of you think,
Did I not fill the barrel?

Do you not wet your lip,
Sir Pen, within my fountain,
Both Helicon and Hippocrene in uſe ſurmounting.

Then let us all unite,
Uſeleſs without each other,
One were not worth a mite,
Without his friend and brother.

From hence let Britons draw
This plain and uſeful moral,
Britons ſhall Europe awe,
While Britons never quarrel.

The LINNET and the GOLDFINCHES.

SEduc'd by winning airs and wiles,
Poor Charles was fetter'd in your toils;
So much encourag'd, it might ſeem
Not he, but that you courted him:
How vaniſh'd all his bliſful ſcenes!
To teaſe you now try every means;
Becauſe to teaſe is in your power.—
So tygers weaker beaſts devour.
Of all the minds in folly nurs'd,
Or ſtain'd by vice, a Jilt's is worſt.

A Goldfinch long had courted one
He dearly lov'd, and lov'd alone:
She liſtens to his tender ſighs,
Hears his propoſals, and complies:
And now delighted with his lot,
The pangs he ſuffer'd all forgot;
The tort'ring fears, the anxious cares,
And thrilling doubts a lover bears:
In ecſtaſy his mind employs,
On proſpect of tranſporting joys.
When once ſhe found his heart ſecure,
She rul'd him with deſpotic power:
That power, to yield the higheſt pleaſure,
Perverts to vexing without meaſure;
Some doubtful hints begins to drop,
And flirts with every feather'd fop;
Well pleas'd, ſhe ſaw her conduct ſtung
His heart, with ſore vexation wrung;
So loſt to thought, ſo weak and vain,
She frets him, and enjoys his pain.
A Linnet, friend to both, ſurvey'd
With pity, all the tricks ſhe play'd;
Then thus th' incautious Jilt addreſs'd:—
You know your power to move his breaſt:
Wiſe nymphs their lovers never teaſe,
Nor uſe their power unleſs to pleaſe:
For can behaviour ſuch as this
Eſtabliſh ſure and laſting bliſs?
If you intend to be his prize,
Shew all your wiſhes in your eyes;
Or if reſolv'd his ſuit to wave,
At once from pain and torment ſave:
With dire ſuſpenſe to vex a heart,
Is a vile meretricious art;
Such pride and folly plainly ſhow,
A Jilt's the worſt of things below;
Who, hated and deſpis'd, reveals
She's dead to all another feels.
The Goldfinch heard; her folly mourn'd,
And kindly love for love return'd.

Poetical Deſcription of a FEMALE ROUT.

BEhold the ſcene a motley tribe compoſe,
Wives, widows, maids, and intermingled beaux;
All orders, ages, in one league unite,
And to dear paſſage conſecrate the night!
Now the dice rattle in the ſounding box,
Now groans the table with repeated knocks,
(Delightful muſic to the gameſter's ear),
While ev'ry boſom beats with hope or fear.
A paſs reſounds; — what wond'rous tranſports riſe
In Celia's breaſt, and lightens in her eyes!
She ſweeps the board, — the fop, with ardent gaze,
Admires the beauty that her arm diſplays.
But who unmov'd can bear the piteous ſight,
While Cynthia frets, and raves at Fortune's ſpite?
Fled from her cheeks are ev'ry love and grace,
And all the fury threatens in her face:
Diſtracted, loſt, with grief and rage o'ercome,
She quits the dice, and flies to ſtorm at home.
When I a curſe implore, may courteous Fate
With ſuch a conſort curſe the man I hate!—
But if there's one amongſt the many found,
Adorn'd with modeſty, with reaſon crown'd,
Who treads the ſlippery paths of youth with care,
And, uninfected, breathes in tainted air;
If ſuch there be, kind Heav'n afford thy aid,
And ſoften to my wiſh the virtuous maid!

LIBERTY of the PRESS.

HAil, greateſt bleſſing royalty can bring
To a diſcerning, honeſt-hearted King!
Thou method of ſuggeſting to his ears
His ſubjects true condition, wants and fears;
Thou dread of thoſe whoſe int'reſt always lies
In artful hiding truth from Sov'reign's eyes:
Thee ſkilful ſtateſmen ever have in view;
Not how ſevere thy cenſures, but how true!
An honeſt conſcience is the only thing;
* *Do right*, ſay Roman boys, *we'll make thee King*;
But *ſecrets* hide ſome trick, not to be nam'd;
Juſtice is ne'er afraid, is ne'er aſham'd.

* *Horat. Epiſt.* i. 1. HONESTA.

EPITAPH on GENERAL WOLFE.

AN Empire loſt, a Montcalm ſlain,
Could Gallia's ſons from tears refrain?
More generous tears Britannia ſhed,
An Empire gain'd, their Gen'ral dead:
Long may this faithful marble tell,
WOLFE bravely fought, and nobly fell:
"I die content," the Hero cry'd,
And conqu'ring bow'd his head and dy'd.
For him his Sov'reign dropt a tear,
Nor wiſh'd a victory bought ſo dear;
Nor thought Canada could repay
His loſs in that deciſive day.
In every age, may Britons find,
Generals as brave, and Kings as kind.

SIR, *Eſſex, Sept.* 23.

THE papers ſome time ago mentioned a premium offered by a reſpectable club, for the beſt Epitaph on General Wolfe; who appears to have been one of the completeſt military characters this or any age hath produced: I ſhould hope, therefore, the moſt elegant pens will enter into this very honourable conteſt; and that even a ſcribbler will be pardoned for obtruding an opinion on ſuch a ſubject, as a hint for the fineſt genius to improve upon may come from the meaneſt.

I humbly think the Epitaph, eſpecially if poetical, ought to be as plain, ſimple, and ſhort, as an elegant thought will admit of. Any particulars relative to this great Officer, as to family, age, rank, military actions, and time of death, that may be thought neceſſary for inſertion, ought, without any complimentary metaphors, to be related in the ſhorteſt manner; and underneath might be added ſomething like the following thought:—

Stranger! this ſtone, with WOLFE's immortal name,
A Kingdom's ſorrows, not His worth, can tell;
Know, — from AMERICA SUBDU'D, — His fame
Lives in the glories of the day He fell.

Lond. Chron. CRITO.

EPITAPH on General WOLFE.

WHile Fate was anxious to engrave the name
Of WOLFE on tablets of immortal frame,
She fix'd on thoſe of adamantine caſt,
Which to eternity were form'd to laſt;
But found her ſtyle too ſoft, her art too weak,
The Hero's glory at Quebec to ſpeak;
Enrag'd, ſhe caught the dart of Death, then deep
She cut his name, and gave it Fame to keep.

T. S.

ANOTHER. By a LADY.

THree grateful nations WOLFE inceſſant mourn;
And tears of millions dew his ſacred urn:
Then — on *his* tomb — the pomp of verſe forbear;
Enough—"The conqu'ror of Quebec lies here."

Bloomsbury-ſquare. A. P.

Ad Dominum WOLFE, *Exercitus Britannici apud Quebec olim Præfectum*, EPIGRAMMA.

WOLFI! Gallorum terror, belli quoque fulmen:
Vita fuit celebris; mors bene compar erat.

Alloa, Oct. 26. 1772.

To the memory of Mr Brindley, Architect. [518.]

'TIS not the Epitaph, the ſculptur'd ſtone,
Will make thy many virtues, BRINDLEY, known.
Let thy immortal *manes* reſt content,
Thy Works ſhall be an endleſs Monument.

W.

From the Worceſter Journal, Oct. 15.

Worceſter, October 14. 1772.

A Few weeks ago was opened, at the Eaſt end of the North iſle of St Mary's Chapel in the Cathedral Church of this City, an elegant Monument to the memory of Mrs RAE, of Edinburgh, who died here in June 1770, and lies interred in a vault in the ſaid chapel. [xxxii. 440.]

The lower part, or *pedeſtal*, is about eight feet wide, and above five feet high. In the centre of it is a ſquare inſcription-table of white marble, ſurrounded with a border of jaſper. On each ſide of the border are fluted pilaſters of white marble, reſting on a baſe, and ſupporting a cornice, both of veined marble, with handſome mouldings; and beyond the pilaſters are proper breaks of the ſame marble, terminating the ſides of the pedeſtal.

Above the *cornice* of the pedeſtal there is a plinth or baſe of jaſper, which ſupports the *ſarcophagus* after mentioned; and from the back part of it riſes a *pyramid* of one entire piece of beautiful dove-coloured marble, ten feet high, and about ſix feet wide at the bottom.

Before the lower part of the pyramid ſtands an elegant *ſarcophagus*, of Sienna marble, ornamented with white feet and mouldings; and having in the front of it another *inſcription-table*, alſo of white marble; and on each ſide large ſepulchral vaſes or urns of the ſame.

From the middle of the *ſarcophagus* riſes a ſmall white pedeſtal, which ſupports an *oval medallion*, containing a very beautiful relievo, in profile, of the *Buſt* of this moſt amiable Lady, rather larger than the life, on account of the height at which it is placed, and which is ſurrounded with white palm branches. On each ſide, reſting on the top of the *ſarcophagus*, is a Genius or Boy, of the natural ſize, finely cut in ſtatuary. The one on the right, repreſenting *Celeſtial Joy*, turns his head upwards, as looking *at* the medallion, with a countenance expreſſive of pleaſure and admiration, preſſing his right hand on his breaſt, and holding in his left a lamp burning, ſignifying *perpetual light*. The other Genius, on the left, repreſenting *Terreſtrial Mourning*: He weeps, and turns his face *from* the medallion; having in his right hand a ſmall ſepulchral urn, and his left lifting up drapery to dry off or receive his tears.

At

At a proper diſtance above the medallion, are two garlands of laurel, cut in white marble, and in junction together, repreſenting the tie of *Conjugal Love*. And ſtill higher, and near the top of the pyramid, are the *Arms* of the *Huſband and Wife*, both cut, and properly coloured, with the creſt, and motto — IN OMNIA PROMPTUS.

The whole height of the Monument is about ſeventeen feet; and it is the work of that ingenious Artiſt *Mr John Moore, Statuary, Berner's ſtreet, Oxford-road, London*, who cut the much-admired ſtatue of Alderman Beckford, lately erected at Guildhall. [332.]

In the upper table, on the front of the *ſarcophagus*, is this inſcription.

To the Memory of

M A R G A R E T,

The beloved Wife of DAVID RAE, of the City of Edinburgh, Eſq;

She was the Daughter of JOHN STEWART, Eſq; (Son of Dougal Stewart, Lord Blairhall, and Nephew of James Earl of Bute), by the Lady ANNE, his Wife, Daughter of Francis Earl of Moray; and was Mother of five Children; four of whom ſurvived her, viz. *David*, *John*, *Margaret*, and *William*.

And on the lower Table, in the centre of the Pedeſtal, is this additional Inſcription:

In returning to Scotland, with her Huſband,
From a viſit to her Relations in England,
While flattered with the hope, how vain!
Of ſoon embracing her tender Infants at home,
And accuſtomed to Health and Joy,
The Fruit and Reward of Innocence!
She was cut off, like a Flower in its bloom,
And meekly ſubmitted to the Will of
The ALMIGHTY,
Who, in this City, put an early Period
To the virtuous and valuable Life
Of this moſt amiable Traveller,
On the 7th day of June, 1770,
At the age of 29 years.

In Teſtimony of an Affection which Death could not deſtroy,
And as a Tribute to Virtues that did Honour to her Sex,
He who was once ſupremely happy as her Huſband,
Erected this Monument in the year 1772.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Frontiers of Poland, Sept.* 20. The conqueſts which the Ruſſians have made are too remote for them to keep; thoſe countries would be more chargeable than uſeful to them. They wanted to have other indemnifications in their room; but the Turks are not inclined to liſten to that. They will not give money, becauſe that would be putting arms into the enemy's hands againſt themſelves; nor permit the navigation of the Black ſea, becauſe Conſtantinople would be too much expoſed, and the Ruſſians might every day alarm that capital with a fleet; nor declare the Crimea independent, as they would thereby deprive themſelves of the ſtrongeſt bulwark they have againſt the Ruſſians; nor, finally, and above all, permit the diſmembering of Poland, which would deprive them of the moſt ſecure frontier that they have to the north of their empire."

According to advices from Warſaw, of Sept. 16. the chief articles that the plenipotentiaries at the congreſs at Fochzany could not agree upon are the three following, viz. 1. the independency of the Crimea; 2. her Imperial Majeſty would build a fortreſs upon the Dardanelles, for the aſſurance of a free navigation in the Black ſea, and a free paſſage into the Mediterranean; and 3. to have Walachia and Moldavia for a mortgage, till the ſum of money is paid which the Porte is to give her Majeſty by way of indemnification of the enormous expences of the five-years war.

"*Vienna, Sept.* 18. The following letter gives the moſt particular account that has appeared of the proceedings and concluſion of the late conferences for a peace at Fochzany, between the Ruſſians and Turks.

"When the congreſs at Fochzany was opened, Count Orlow, on his firſt arrival, was preceded by four huſſars, and followed by four coaches, occupied by the Sieur Obreſkow, and the other gentlemen of the embaſſy, and 160 domeſticks. The Ottoman miniſters were on horſeback, and had no more than ſixty ſervants attending them. The plenipotentiaries of both nations being preſent, each on their ſide, the hall for the congreſs was opened. The Ruſſian ambaſſador was moſt ſuperbly dreſſed, having on his breaſt the portrait of the Empreſs, together with the different enſigns of the orders with which he is inveſted; his ſurcoat, buckles, &c. were ſet with diamonds. Oſman Effendi, according to the Ottoman ſimplicity, was clothed with a robe of green camblet, faced with ermine; and had nothing to diſtinguiſh him, but a cane, the head of which was of gold, garniſhed with diamonds. Both the ambaſſadors were unarmed, but the Sieur Obreſkow and the other Ruſſians had ſwords. Count Orlow made Oſman Effendi an offer of an honorary guard: but he declined it, ſaying, he did not make it a point to be attended with ſabres and bayonets; in conſequence of which refuſal, he had only centinels placed before his apartment. After reciprocal ſalutes, they each took poſſeſſion of the ſide of the table allotted. Count Orlow then read a paper, the purport of which was, that the Empreſs his miſtreſs, for the ſake of humanity, ſincerely wiſhed an end to the war. To which the Turkiſh ambaſſador declared, his maſter was not leſs impreſſed with the deſire of peace. After this, an exchange was made of the full powers to treat, written in letters of gold, on parchment: That of the Turks contained the ſignature of the Grand Signior, which was of a triangular form, about an ell in length. After this exchange, the attendants all retired, and were no more admitted. When the ſecretaries were placed in their ſtations, Count Orlow opened the conference, and ſaid, That as the Empreſs had not begun the war, ſhe expected to have the expences defrayed to which ſhe had been put in carrying it on: and as the Crimea had occaſioned frequent ruptures between the two powers, that the country ſhould be declared free and independent. To this Oſman Effendi anſwered, That his Highneſs was diſpoſed to conſent to all reaſonable conditions; that as to the firſt article, the foreign miniſters were previouſly to examine which party was the firſt aggreſſor; and with regard to the Crimea, the Porte was fixed never to liſten to it. After many conferences, the plenipotentiaries not agreeing about the independency of the Crimea, they broke up, notwithſtanding all the good offices of the miniſters of the mediating powers, and each party prepared to retire. As the armiſtice has not been prolonged farther than to the 21ſt inſtant, the war will immediately be carried on with freſh vigour."

"*Hamburg,*

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 9. The Ruſſians and Turks are employed in reinforcing their armies with all poſſible diligence. The Empreſs has raiſed fifty-eight new regiments, ſo that her army, comprehending the thirty-ſix regiments that her Majeſty has in Finland, amounts to 200,000 men. She has cauſed thirty-ſix galleys and eight ſhips of the line to be built at Cronſtadt and Revel. The Ottoman army has received reinforcements ſufficient to make its number of men amount to 250,000, by the arrival of troops from Aſia, and ſome thouſands from Boſnia."

"*Conſtantinople, Sept.* 3. There has been an order iſſued, that all unmarried people, and thoſe who have not very particular buſineſs, ſhould be ſent out of the capital; and they are daily tranſporting numbers of people. One hundred and fifty of theſe had the misfortune to be loſt in the gulf of Nicomedia, three days ago, in a ſtrong gale of wind.

Advices from Smyrna mention, that a dreadful fire broke out there on the 21ſt paſt, which raged with ſuch fury for twenty-four hours, that it threatened no leſs than the deſtruction of the whole city. The Turks and Jews have been the principal ſufferers. The whole quarter inhabited by the latter, has been burnt, except a few houſes. It is calculated, that upwards of 1500 houſes are conſumed, and near double the number of ſhops. The European merchants fortunately have not experienced any material loſſes." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Cairo, July* 18. We begin to be uneaſy concerning the fate of Egypt. A prince of Saidi has taken up arms againſt Mehemet; it is ſaid, that Ali Bey has ſent ſecret emiſſaries here, who are endeavouring to make a diviſion among the grandees of the country, many of whom are ſtill attached to him. The ſucceſs that Chick Daher, his ally, has had in Syria, re-animates the hopes of the partiſans of the ancient Caimacan, and it is feared he will return with a ſtrong army. It is reported, that he has remitted 30,000 ſequins to the Ruſſian Admiral in the iſle of Leſbos, to purchaſe his aſſiſtance."

"*Raguſa, Aug.* 19. The Grand Signior has ſent orders to the Pacha of Scutari (Scodra) in Albania, to aſſemble 10,000 or 12,000 men, and give the command of them to his ſon Ali Pacha del Beſſan, and to ſend them to Egypt in veſſels of that province; and if there are not ſhips enough in the province, his Highneſs charges him to aſk as many as he wants of the government of Raguſa. The Pacha of Scutari has, in conſequence, written to the ſenate of this republic to furniſh him with the beſt ſhips of this ſtate."

"*Tripoli in Barbary, July* 31. A courier is arrived here from Cairo, diſpatched by Mehemet Aboudaab and Sidi Muley Ali, with advice, that a great revolution had happened in Egypt in favour of Ali Bey."

"*Baruth, July* 29. A Ruſſian ſquadron of eleven ſhips, commanded by the Chevalier Pzaro, a Greek, came into our road the 12th inſt. and cannonaded the town almoſt without ceaſing, till the 23d, when they made a general landing, leaving only ſailors enough on board to take care of their ſhips. Their landing ſtruck ſuch a panic on thoſe who might have defended the town, that they left the enemy to enter without any reſiſtance. The houſes were immediately plundered, the goods carried off, and thoſe who did not get out of the way, were inhumanly maſſacred, without diſtinction of men, women, or children. The effects of the Emir Manſour, the ally of Ali Bey, were only reſpected. The Ruſſians entered the town in the night between the 23d and 24th, but the next day ſome thouſands of Druſes, ſent by the great Emir Youſouf, ſuddenly came in ſight of the town, and making a moſt dreadful noiſe, advanced to attack them. The Ruſſians, frightened in their turn, retreated precipitately on board their ſhips, leaving behind them great part of the things they had taken. Since that time the ſquadron has remained out of reach of cannon-ſhot, and the town has ſent them refreſhments. The commanders offered to retire, if they would ſend them ſixty purſes; ſince which, having furniſhed them with the neceſſaries they wanted, they are gone away."

"*Morea, Sept.* 14. The Ruſſian ſhips are daily landing a number of men in different parts of the Morea, and thoſe are conſtantly joined by a number of Greeks, &c. ſo that they are very formidable. They have already attacked and plundered ſeveral rich towns, but ſhew the greateſt humanity to the people. The Ruſſian commanders have cauſed a manifeſto of the Empreſs to be made public, wherein ſhe declares, that ſhe looks upon it as a religious duty to free the

the Greeks from the Turkiſh ſlavery; and ſhe has promiſed protection and rewards to thoſe who would voluntarily enter into her army, and the ſevereſt puniſhments to thoſe who refuſe. This, added to the beſt treatment when they do inliſt, powerfully induces the Greeks to join the Ruſſian army daily, and it is thought they will ſoon be maſters of the whole Morea."

POLAND.

"*Thorn, Sept.* 16. The fate of Poliſh Pruſſia is at length decided: The Pruſſian troops preſented themſelves the 13th inſt. before Elbing, and ſummoned the Poliſh garriſon to ſurrender; which the latter refuſing, the gates were opened by cannon-ſhot; in conſequence of which the Polanders went out on one ſide, as the Pruſſians entered on the other, and took poſſeſſion: and the ſame happened at Langeforhr and Oliva. General Stutterheim, and ſome other General officers, have eſtabliſhed their head-quarters at Langeforhr, where there are very fine gardens, and all that neighbourhood ſwarms with troops."

"*From the Viſtula, Sept.* 23. The Pruſſians took poſſeſſion the 13th of all the countries which they declared they would take by the manifeſto they publiſhed that day, and extended themſelves farther into Poland. There were only a few muſkets fired at Elbing, by which three or four perſons were killed or wounded. The whole ceremony conſiſted in taking down the Poliſh White Eagles, and fixing in their room the Pruſſian Black Eagles, in the ſeveral diſtricts, and likewiſe in fixing up the patent of the 13th inſtant, and afterwards ſealing the archives of the towns and communities. The King's patent exempts the towns of Dantzick and Thorn from being entered by the Pruſſian troops, but they are poſted within a very ſmall diſtance of the gates. The Pruſſians have likewiſe planted officers near thoſe towns; who demand an exciſe on all goods that are carried thither, amounting to double what is paid in the dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The town of Dantzick had likewiſe a conſiderable revenue from their poſts, but the Pruſſians have taken all theſe into their own hands."

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 1. In the manifeſto publiſhed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, he has given orders to the ſtates of his new territories, that they ſhould ſend to Marienburg, by the 8th inſt. at leaſt four deputies from the Nobility of each diſtrict, four from the body of the Clergy, ſix Sheriffs of different diſtricts, and two Burgomaſters and one Syndic from each town, who are to be inveſted with full power to take the oath and do homage to their new Sovereign. They are at the ſame time to deliver in an exact number of the inhabitants in each diſtrict, as well clergy as laity.

"*London, Oct.* 22. By letters from Berlin we learn, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's new ſubjects in Poland took the oaths of allegiance, and ſubmitted to the Pruſſian laws, on the 27th of laſt month. His Majeſty has fixed the capital juriſdiction to be held at Marienwerder, beſides ſeveral other ſubordinate or provincial ones. In eccleſiaſtical matters he has ordained, that his Catholic ſubjects ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion, and ſhall be only ſubject to their own biſhops and paſtors; and that his Proteſtant ſubjects are to conform ſtrictly to the uſages of thoſe of his hereditary countries; as to the reſt, reſpecting civil and judicial matters, they are all indiſcriminately to ſubmit to the Pruſſian laws, as delivered in the code publiſhed at Berlin in 1749."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 16. A melancholy gloom is viſible in every face at our court; and there is great reaſon for it: The Imperial troops form a line from the Black ſea, Red Ruſſia, Pocutia, and the whole of the rivers of Bog and the Weiſſel, on one ſide; while the Pruſſian troops, on the other, have poſſeſſion of the whole length of the river of Nida and Poliſh Pruſſia. Count Berger, the Imperial miniſter for our court, expected here every hour, is appointed plenipotentiary-commiſſioner to take the oaths of allegiance from the Poliſh ſubjects to his Imperial Majeſty. Prince Frederick of Brunſwick has the ſame commiſſion from the King of Pruſſia. The day fixed for taking theſe oaths is the 11th of October, which is publiſhed in a declaration of both monarchs. Our court has iſſued orders for every officer of the crown, treaſury, and œconomy, not to deliver a ſingle farthing to any foreign officer, but to make reſiſtance if any attempts be made to take the public incomes by force. Every poſt of the crown, army, and the King's guards, is augmented ſince the publication of the above-mentioned manifeſtoes."

"*Minſk,*

"*Minſk, in Poland, Sept.* 18. The Ruſſians, after the example of the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, have taken poſſeſſion of Poliſh Livionia and White Ruſſia. On the 21ſt of this month the inhabitants of this new province are to do homage to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The courts of juſtice are to remain upon the old footing. No new taxes are to be laid in this province, and the cuſtomary revenues are already paid to the Ruſſians.

"*Wilna, Sept.* 22. The Ruſſians yeſterday took poſſeſſion of the country aſſigned to them at the late diviſion, which is about a third of Lithuania, viz. beginning at the North, and following the courſe of the rivers Duna, Ula, Uſſa, and Nieper, together with Poliſh Livonia, the palatinates of Polſez, Witepſik, Orſſa, Mociſlaw, Rohaczow, Rzeczica, to the river Dezna. This vaſt extent of country is divided into two grand governments: The firſt towards the North, the capital of which is Poloczk, is under General Kreczetnikow; and the ſecond, towards the South, the capital of which is Mohilow, under Colonel Kokhonſki.

"*Thorn, Oct.* 7. The Ruſſian General Count Czernichef has publiſhed a manifeſto in the name of her Imperial Majeſty, that ſhe has taken in her poſſeſſion all Poliſh Leixland and White Ruſſia; and that thoſe ſtates are for the future to acknowledge her Imperial Majeſty as their Sovereign."

"*Poland, Oct.* 16. We learn from that part of Lithuania occupied by the Ruſſians, that the inhabitants are allowed the term of three months to diſpoſe of their effects and retire, or to take the oaths of allegiance to Ruſſia. In the mean time Mr Smogorzewſki, Archbiſhop of Polock for the Greeks united to the Romiſh church, has already taken the oaths of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, together with all his clergy, on condition that his church ſhall enjoy its privileges, and not be ſubject to the ſynod of Peterſburg. The Jeſuits of the ſame place have likewiſe ſworn homage to Ruſſia, reſerving to themſelves certain rights and privileges."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 17. Count Kraſinki, Biſhop of Kaminieck, was ſurpriſed in his bed, a few days ſince, by a Ruſſian detachment; and was brought here the day before yeſterday. He was conducted to the hotel of the Ruſſian General Bibikow, with whom he has already had very long conferences. This nobleman is known to have been one of the principal chiefs of the confederacy."

"*Homburg, Oct.* 13. Although the portion which was allotted to the King of Pruſſia in the diviſion of Poland, is not near ſo extenſive as that of Auſtria or Ruſſia, it is much preferable to either, as being the moſt fertile of any, and ſo advantageouſly ſituated on the Baltic, as will procure it a maritime commerce. Beſides this, it is much more populous than thoſe of the reſt of Poland, and its inhabitants are more poliſhed and induſtrious than thoſe of the other provinces. The arts and ſciences are cultivated there, manufactures flouriſh; and the commerce of Poland being carried on by the Viſtula, thoſe who poſſeſs the mouth of it are in a manner maſters of the whole."

"*Dantzick, Sept.* 19. The King of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of this unhappy province the 13th inſt. The Pruſſians at the ſame time (to convince us of the King's ſincerity in declaring this a free town) took poſſeſſion of the harbour, and do not permit any ſhip to come in or go out without paying a new duty to them: they have even orders to compel by force any ſhips to pay it who ſhould refuſe; and in conſequence of theſe orders, they yeſterday ſtopt an Engliſh ſhip, which refuſed to ſubmit to this impoſition; and to-day they ſtopt a Dutch ſhip on the ſame account."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 3. The magiſtrates of Dantzick, which, as it is a trading city, has an extenſive correſpondence, have written to ſeveral courts of Europe, to deſire them to intereſt themſelves with the King of Pruſſia in their behalf, that his officers, who are at Weichſelmunde and on the Viſtula, may not make the foreign veſſels trading to Dantzick pay a double duty; which makes merchandiſe ten or twenty per cent. dearer, and tends to the entire deſtruction of their trade."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 3. The affair reſpecting our navigation ſtill remains unredreſſed. No veſſel, great or ſmall, is permitted to enter the canal leading into our port without paying the new duties exacted by the Pruſſians. As there were numbers of veſſels laden with periſhable commodities ſtopt at the mouth of the Viſtula, our merchants called a meeting to conſult, what was beſt to be done upon the occaſion; when it was agreed to draw up a memorial to be preſented to the city-council, in order to take their

advice how to proceed. The council returned for anſwer, in writing, that "they muſt have patience;" and verbally, that "they muſt make the beſt of the matter they could." Yeſterday the Engliſh conſul went to the canal, and demanded, in the name of the reſt of the conſuls and foreign reſidents, what duties were required, and to what amount? In conſequence of the intelligence which he received, it has been determined, to pay proviſionally, and under expreſs proteſts, twice the uſual duties; that is to ſay, once to the Pruſſian troops, and once to the city, to which the duties have appertained time out of mind."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 15. The King of Pruſſia has ordered the officers of the cuſtomhouſe at Fordam to take ſtrict notice of the exact quantity of grain importing and imported into our city, and alſo to the cuſtomhouſe at Waſſerdeep; to keep regular accounts of the exportation; and that no grain is to be exported, unleſs there remains always 3000 burdens in the city-repoſitories, which would ſerve him in a caſe of neceſſity.—His Majeſty has farmed out the new province of Poliſh Pruſſia to the ſame French company which has the farm of all his dominions."

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 1. It is aſſerted, that by virtue of the agreement between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the ſtaroſties and tenants holding from the King, which are ſituated in the diſmembered provinces of Poland, ſhall enjoy, during the lives of the preſent poſſeſſors, the half of the revenues from their ſtaroſties and lands, and that the ſurplus ſhall be reunited in domaine to their reſpective new ſovereigns.—The King's tenants or landholders are inveſted for life with fiefs without juriſdiction, the ſtaroſties with fiefs having juriſdiction.

By the diſmemberment of the different provinces from Poland by the courts of Vienna and Pruſſia, the diet of Warſaw will loſe twenty-nine Senators, one Archbiſhop, three Biſhops, ſix Palatins, ſeven Caſtellans of the firſt rank, and twelve of the ſecond rank. How many more will be loſt, by that part of Poland which Ruſſia is to appropriate, time will diſcover."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 28. Yeſterday the miniſters of the three united powers preſented to the King the declarations of their maſters, and the rights or pretenſions to divide the kingdom of Poland; but the King took it without giving any anſwer. The ſame day Baron Rewicky, his Imperial Majeſty's new miniſter to our court, demanded an audience to deliver his letter of credence; but was refuſed."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 7. The note which the miniſtry ſent the 22d of laſt month, to the foreign ambaſſadors here, was as follows.

"The underwritten miniſters of his Majeſty, and the Republic of Poland, having ſent the notes of the 28th of May, the 19th of June, and 18th of July, of this year, regarding the enterpriſes of the neighbouring powers on Poland, to , cannot help, as they increaſe, communicating likewiſe the declarations of the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin hereunto ſubjoined, ſent to the underwritten by their reſpective miniſters.

The King, perſuaded that are well acquainted with the ancient and peaceful poſſeſſion Poland had of the domaines which the neighbouring powers have appropriated to themſelves; and the treaty of this republic with her neighbours being inviolably obſerved on her part; it may be remarked in theſe very declarations, that the true motive for the diſmembering of Poland was the force of theſe powers, and that the conſequences to the other courts which might be foreſeen, would reſult from it if they diſſembled any longer what was going forward in Poland: That therefore his Majeſty has ordered the under written to communicate the above-mentioned declaration to them, and to requeſt them inſtantly to obtain the good offices of their courts to hinder the diſmembering of this kingdom.

Warſaw. Miodziejowſki, Biſhop of Poſnania, Grand Chancellor of Poland.
The Prince Czartoryſki, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania.
Jean de Borch, Chancellor of the kingdom."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 17. When the King aſſembled the ſenatus-conſilium, the grand ſecretary of the crown delivered the following invitation to the ſenators and miniſters on the part of his Majeſty.—"*Propoſitions for the ſenatus-conſilium of Oct.* 6. The courts of Peterſburg and Berlin having remitted on the 18th, and that of Vienna on the 25th, of laſt month, their uniform declarations, by which they announce the partition that they are making among themſelves of the country of the republic, as may be ſeen by the copy

copy ſubjoined: his Majeſty wiſhes to be informed by the ſenate, what anſwer he muſt give to theſe declarations, and what meaſures he muſt purſue to prevent ſo great a misfortune from happening to the kingdom." — Six days were taken up with preſenting to the ſenate all the negotiations and writings of his Majeſty on this ſubject. The ſenatus-conſilium, which conſiſted only of twenty-five members, terminated their ſittings the day before yeſterday, not daring to take upon themſelves the determination of ſo important an affair."

"*Vienna, Oct.* 21. The Poliſh envoy at this court has preſented to the Emperor, in the name of the King his maſter, and of the republic, a manifeſto, wherein his Majeſty, in concert with the republic, proteſts againſt the partition which hath juſt been made of the kingdom, and requeſts the execution of the treaty of Oliva, and the ſuccour of the powers who guarantied that treaty. It is ſaid that the King has ſent a like manifeſto to all the courts of Europe, and in particular to thoſe of France and Spain, imploring their aſſiſtance."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 12. By the late partition of Poland, the King of Pruſſia will be poſſeſſed of a country of 900 ſquare leagues, Auſtria of one of 2700, and Ruſſia of one of 3440; ſo that the whole diſmemberment amounts to 7040 ſquare leagues. The moſt valuable are thoſe ſeized by the Pruſſians and Auſtrians; that of the Ruſſians, though near as much as the other two, is leſs valuable."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 2. Yeſterday the Grand Duke having attained the age of eighteen [xvi. 499.], became major as Duke of Holſtein; upon which occaſion the Empreſs, and his Imperial Highneſs, received the compliments of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction."

DENMARK.

"*London, Oct.* 6. They write from Copenhagen, that the King has advanced 50,000 crowns without intereſt, to the projectors of a ſcheme for erecting a foundery in Norway for cannon and mortars, and has agreed to take all that ſhall be caſt, even at a higher price than the propoſer demanded."

"*London, Oct.* 8. Letters from Copenhagen, dated Sept. 22. ſay, that the King has diſcharged the company of French actors, and the whole French theatre, which will ſave about 70,000 dollars a-year out of his Majeſty's private pocket."

GERMANY.

"*Munich, Sept.* 27. The late favourable ſeaſon has produced plenty of corn in Franconia, even in ſandy ſoils; in conſequence of which, the price of bread is already fallen above one third, and will be ſtill lower, when the farmers bring their corn to market; though the barley, as in other parts, has not ſucceeded ſo well." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Dreſden, Oct.* 7. The laſt letters from Prague mention, that the price of all ſorts of grain is increaſing again; and the caſe is the ſame in the markets here. One reaſon is, that the experience of three years diſtreſs, and want of corn, makes every body deſirous of taking precautions to reſerve part of the produce of this harveſt, for fear the next year's ſhould not prove ſo plentiful." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, Oct.* 27. They write from Vienna, that an edict is juſt regiſtered there for raiſing 6,400,000 livres, (266,666 guineas), on the clergy and religious houſes, towards the ſupport of the army."

"*Zell, Oct.* 20. This afternoon Queen Caroline Matilda arrived here from the caſtle at Goerde, eſcorted by a ſquadron of Springel's regiment of dragoons, &c. The citizens were regularly drawn up, with their colours ranged; and the people teſtified their joy with inceſſant acclamations at ſeeing her. Upon her arrival at our caſtle, her Majeſty found there a company of the regiment of Prince Ernſt of Mecklenburg, with their colours flying, and was received by the Princes Charles and George of Mecklenburg. We have this moment the pleaſure to ſee her Majeſty walking through the city, which is moſt magnificently illuminated. — By order of the King of G. Britain, our Sovereign, the royal etiquette will be obſerved in all points towards the Queen his ſiſter. All the royal houſehold are already arrived from Hanover."

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 20. By the bleſſing of God, this year's crop of corn exceeds many preceding years, ſo that we ſhall be able to ſupply other countries with our own products. Beſides, we have ſuch an immenſe quantity of proviſions in our ſtores, that hardly a warehouſe is

to be let either in this city or in Altona, they being all filled up with this article of merchandife. Thirty more fhips laden with wheat and rye are expected every day in our harbour from Archangel. The price of grain lately fell in fuch a manner, that one of the greateft corn-merchants loft his whole fortune, and was obliged to break for 150,000 markbanes, i. e. 10,000l.; and more of the corn-merchants are expected to follow him, as they are obliged to fell at above twenty per cent. under prime coft, according to the prefent market-price."

United Provinces.

"*Hague, Sept.* 25. The Prince Stadtholder has publifhed the following ordinance, viz. That having been informed, that in his town and country of Leerdan, as well as in his barony of Acquoi, the inhabitants had to the prefent time followed, and carried to great length, the expenfive cuftom, not only of ferving wine and beer at interments, but alfo of giving, on fuch occafions, mortuary repafts and mourning; to remedy this abufe, his Highnefs forbids all matters of that fort to be given in future, under the penalty of 100 florins."

Italy.

"*Rome, Sept.* 20. The Romifh feminary fo well known, which has fubfifted 200 years under the direction of the Jefuits, and where four Popes and ninety-fix Cardinals were educated, befides great numbers of Bifhops, Generals, Doges, and men of learning in every rank of life, was fhut up the 17th inftant. The debts of this houfe amount to 374,000 feudis. The Jefuits and their fcholars were fent away very humanely, except five of the latter, who wait for an anfwer from their relations to know how they are to be difpofed of."

"*Hague, Oct.* 16. Letters from Rome advife, that the ftep taken by the Pope, in taking out of the hands of the Jefuits the Great Seminary, and likewife the Irifh Seminary, fo long eftablifhed in that city, is a great proof of the decreafe of the credit of thofe Fathers; and that fome people even look upon it as a prelude to the fuppreffion of that order."

Spain.

"*Gibraltar, Sept.* 8. We have advice from Madrid, that the Indians of Chili in South America have revolted, and were not fubdued when the expreſs came away. On the 14th of May laft, a body of Indians, amounting to 10,000, having furprifed Baldivia, the principal port in Chili, they put to death the inſpector of the King's gold-mines, fet the Black flaves free, and maffacred all the Europeans they could find. Some reſiſtance being made, they became enraged, and fet on fire the magnificent fuburbs of that place, with all the churches and convents. At the departure of the expreſs, 4000 troops were ordered from Lima to quell the inſurrection."

Portugal.

"*Lifbon, Sept.* 22. The King has publifhed an ordinance concerning the civil and military police, by which all military men are authorifed to apprehend, on the fpot, any perfon they fhall fee guilty of a breach of the peace, or other flagrant crimes; and the fame power is given to all magiſtrates or civil officers who fhall find any officer or foldier in the like predicament. The military are injoined to deliver up the prifoner to the commiffary of the quarter, and civil officers are to give notice to the commander of the corps to which the delinquent they feize may belong. The nightly patroles may alfo apprehend in the like circumftances any inhabitant whatever. Any foldier or ferjeant that fhall reſiſt the perfons appointed to maintain the civil police, by uſing any fire-arms againſt them, fhall be laid in irons, tried as a rebel to the laws, an enemy to the public peace, a profaner and infringer of the military order, and as fuch condemned to death. Every foldier that fhall be found in the ſtreet of this city and Belem (excepting when he is upon duty) with fire-arms, ſword, bayonet, or ſtiletto, fhall be likewife apprehended, ſent to priſon, ſtript of his uniform, and condemned to work fix years in his Majeſty's arſenal.—While the King was at Salveterra, he iſſued a decree, importing, that every foreign officer who fhall come to ſeek ſervice in his troops, muſt not at firſt expect to get a rank higher than he had in the country he came from."

British North America.

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, Aug.* 10. Advices from Fort Chartres inform us, that a party of Indians, ſaid to be Chickefaws, among whom was a Cherokee, the ſon of a principal man of that nation, about

about the end of May laſt arrived at the Kaſkaſkias, where they were kindly entertained both by the commanding officer of the troops and the inhabitants; but in the night after their arrival they committed ſeveral outrages in a merchant's houſe, and being turned out of it, and a guard, conſiſting of a non-commiſſioned officer wi h ſix men, being placed there, the Indians began and kept up a conſtant firing on the houſe; the party within, after receiving five ſhot, and one of the ſervants of the houſe being killed, returned the fire, and a reinforcement being immediately ordered from the fort, the Indians took to their heels; the party purſued them, and brought in one of them dead; two more are ſaid to be killed."

British East Indies.

"*Extract of a letter from an officer in the Eaſt Indies to his friend in London, dated, Trichinopoly, March* 8. 1772.

We marched from off theſe plains the 12th of September 1771, with about 10,000 fighting men, Europeans and Seapoys, beſides many of the Nabob's rabble. We marched in two lines by the right; and in ſix days came before Vellum, a ſtrong fort belonging to the King of Tanjour. The General ſummoned the fort to ſurrender; which the enemy refuſed; and the next day we took poſſeſſion of their petta, being the outſkirts of the garriſon. The day following the King of Tanjour's horſe, about 6000, ſtormed our camp to no purpoſe, as every man who rode in forgot ever to return. We took advantage of this ſucceſs to carry on our approaches: but as ſoon as we opened a battery of two 18, and four 24 pounders, they evacuated the garriſon.

After garriſoning this fort, we marched on to Tanjour. The march is but ſmall, as the difference is but four Malabar miles, equal to ſeven of ours. The 26th of September we took poſſeſſion of their petta, without any reſiſtance. We broke ground the 29th, and erected an eight-gun battery, conſiſting of 18 and 24 pounders. The 30th the enemy ſtormed it, took it, and burnt all the baſtions and gabions, before we could get in our guns. The next day there was ordered a covering party, with a battalion of Seapoys; who retook the ground, raiſed a battery a ſecond time, got in the guns, and began to knock off the defences of the walls.

The 1ſt of October the General got an account of their whole force being in motion; he therefore gave orders to have one field-officer, which was Major Vaughan, and a brigade of guns, which I had the honour to command, to march down to the relief of the trenches; which we did. At day-break we diſcovered the enemy drawn up, rather irregular, conſiſting of about 6000 horſe, Seapoys and Colleries, the whole amounting to about 13,000. We had no more at this time than about 1000 Seapoys and 150 Europeans. About ten o'clock they began the attack upon our left very deſperate, as it was their laſt puſh. The Major not thinking our force ſufficient, ſent expreſs to camp for the grenadiers; who did not arrive until one o'clock. I was poſted on the right of the whole, where I kept up a continual fire from ten o'clock till twelve; when the whole body of horſe made a charge on the right, as I ſuppoſed, to take the guns from my poſt. They were, fortunately for me, diſappointed, as moſt of us were cut to pieces. I was by this time under the neceſſity of working the guns myſelf, as I had but four men left out of fourteen, to two guns.

The Killidare's ſon, Madar Cawn, who perhaps was one of the braveſt men that ever exiſted, rode up full gallop to the very gun I was at; ſo that the man who was ramming home the charge, could ſcarce get off from his horſe's trampling him: however, as luck would have it, my ſhot took place, and he fell between my two guns, having an entire round of grape-ſhot in his body at three yards diſtance. The reſt of his troops, on ſeeing him fall, took to the right about, and rallied. Juſt as they had formed, the grenadiers company came up, which critically ſaved us, as their reinforcement completed our victory.

After this we carried our approaches to the creſt of the glacis; and opened our ſap-battery; but the day after we had completed the breach, the Nabob and Raji came to terms. This is the whole of the tranſaction with the King of Tanjour."

England.

On the 1ſt of September, Mr Sheriff Wilkes gave an entertainment, on occaſion of handſelling the ſilver cup voted him by the common council [48.]. On the upper part, according to ancient cuſtom,

ſtom, the city-arms, with *the dagger* in the firſt quarter, are curiouſly emboſſed. Beneath is a baſs-relief, highly finiſhed, which ſeems to hint an idea of the meaning of *the dagger*, or *ſhort ſword*, in the city-arms, different from what the antiquarians have hitherto ſuggeſted, either of *the dagger*, as alluding to that with which Sir William Walworth, a Lord Mayor of London in the time of Richard II. killed Wat Tyler, or, as others ſuppoſe, to the *ſhort ſword* of St Paul. The ſubject of the baſs-relief is the death of Julius Cæſar in the Roman ſenate. He is repreſented gracefully covered with the *toga*, fallen at the foot of a pedeſtal, which ſupports a ſtatue of Pompey the Great. Brutus, Caſſius, and the other Noble Romans, conſpirators for their country, form a circle around the body, their *dagger*, ſtill reeking with the tyrant's blood after the godlike ſtroke, raiſed to Heaven, but every eye fixed on Brutus, who is in the attitude of congratulating Cicero on the recovery of the public liberty, and pointing to the proſtrate and expiring uſurper. Beneath the baſs-relief are the following words:

May every tyrant feel
The keen deep ſearchings of a patriot's ſteel.
Churchill.

The figure of Brutus is particularly bold and ſtriking, and the capital of the whole groupe. On the oppoſite ſide is an inſcription in an oval: THE GIFT OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO ALDERMAN WILKES. 1772.

On the 23d of September was delivered by Ald. Oliver the gilt cup and cover, given him by the city of London. On one ſide of it the following words are engraven in a ſhield. "This cup and cover which was preſented by the City to Alderman Oliver, for joining with other magiſtrates in the releaſe of a freeman, who was arreſted by order of the Houſe of Commons, and in a warrant for impriſoning the meſſenger, who had arreſted the citizen, and refuſed to give bail, is by him depoſited in the Manſion-houſe, to remain there a public memorial of the honour the citizens have done him, and the claim they have on him to perſevere in his duty. March, 1772. William Naſh, Mayor."

Alderman Oliver, and Watkin Lewes, Eſq; (ſince choſen Alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward), were choſen Sheriffs of London and Middleſex on Midſummer laſt, and they were ſworn in Sept. 28. At the expiration of the ſheriffalty of Meſſ. Wilkes and Bull [xxxiii. 552.], the following addreſs was publiſhed.

To the Worthy LIVERYMEN *of the City of* LONDON.

Gentlemen, *Guildhall, Sept.* 28.

THE expiration of the year, in which your free ſuffrages called us to a very difficult, but honourable office, reminds us of the frequent obligations we have received by your participating with us the duties, and alleviating the cares and anxieties of our critical ſituation. We deſire to acknowledge with much gratitude the aſſiſtance you have given us, and to aſſure you, that a lively ſenſe of your favour will always inſpire us with a juſt emulation to render you every future ſervice.

We ought not, on this occaſion, to omit the public thanks we owe to the high conſtables, conſtables, headboroughs, and other civil officers, who, with the greateſt regularity and ſpirit have fulfilled their duty, and ſeconded with zeal the firm reſolution we had formed of enforcing the execution of the laws without a military aid. Their ſteady and vigorous exertion of the conſtitutional powers with which they are intruſted, ſecured an exact obſervance of the laws, as well as the moſt perfect order and decency, even in the alarming caſe of the *Jewiſh* murderers, permitted to be executed in December [xxxiii. 704.], and in a variety of other inſtances during our ſheriffalty. Our own experience will now furniſh an additional proof, that the civil power is adequate to the great ends of a wiſe and good government. By the very act of parliament which the legiſlature paſſes annually, and thereby creates a temporary military force, the army can only be employed againſt the foreign enemy, or domeſtic rebel; and we are fully convinced, the brave warriors of this kingdom will never be prevailed upon, by all the ſpecious arts of tyranny, to wound the conſtitution in the ſmalleſt degree, much leſs to ſacrifice the common, noble birthright of Engliſh freedom, and to ſheathe their conquering ſwords in the bowels of their bleeding country.

A new ſpecial jury-book for the city of London has been compoſed with great fidelity and care, and duplicates are now lodged in the Poultry and Wood-ſtreet compters. [247.]

In the courſe of our office, Gentlemen, we

we have been under the melancholy neceſſity of carrying into execution many penal laws, which appear to us repugnant to the known humanity of the Engliſh nation. We ſubmit to your conſideration, whether it would not be expedient for you to inſtruct the repreſentatives in parliament of this city, to move for a reviſion of thoſe laws which inflict a capital puniſhment for many inferior crimes, where mercy too ſeldom heals the rigour of juſtice, equally with thoſe of a black and flagitious nature, of the moſt ſhocking depravity and turpitude. We moſt cordially hope, that our ſucceſſors may find themſelves relieved from ſo painful a duty, which muſt fill their minds with diſtreſs. It was our care, while we paid a due obedience to the laws now in force, to alleviate their harſhneſs by lenity and tenderneſs to every unhappy object.

It is with particular ſatisfaction, Gentlemen, we reflect, that although our Moſt Gracious Sovereign has, during our ſheriffalty, held over the nation the cruel ſcourge of an adminiſtration and parliament, odious and hoſtile to the people, contemptible and ridiculous to all Europe, yet they have not dared in the capital a repetition of thoſe flagrant invaſions of the privileges of the ſubject, and franchiſes of this city, nor of violence againſt the perſons of our magiſtrates and fellow-citizens, which were experienced in the late mayoralty, and ſuffered with dignity and fortitude. The only violation of our rights, as citizens, as conſtituents, has been perpetrated by the chief magiſtrate himſelf, in refuſing us the privilege of aſſembling in common hall, to inſtruct our repreſentatives on the moſt important objects which can engage the attention of the legiſlature. While the preſent adminiſtration, however, continues in power, we cannot be too watchful for the public welfare. By corruption they are daily mining our excellent conſtitution; and they hope, by force, or fraud, it will at length fall a prey to their wicked machinations. Notwithſtanding the late defeat of a deſpotic miniſtry in the buſineſs of the printers, if we are unſuſpecting, or unguarded, the attack may be renewed; although we hope the enſuing year will bring ſecurity with it, through your vigilance, and that of our worthy ſucceſſors. Your anceſtors gained unfading laurels by ſaving their country in times of extreme national danger, when a glorious revolution ſet us free. While the ſame ſpirit of liberty animates the Livery of London, the friends of freedom only will have the honour of your ſuffrages; your magiſtrates will be men of public virtue and courage, firm and intrepid in the cauſe of their country; the nation will follow your great example, and the conſtitution of England will be immortal.

We are, Gentlemen, with great reſpect, your obliged, and faithful humble ſervants, JOHN WILKES.
FREDERICK BULL.'

On the approach of the election, one party of the London citizens publiſhed advertiſements, recommending Aldermen Halliſax and Shakeſpear, as the two to be returned by the Livery to the court of Aldermen; and on the other ſide appeared what follows, viz. "*London Tavern, Sept.* 22. 1772. Supporters of the Bill of Rights; Mr Alderman Croſby in the chair. Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral members of this Society who are Liverymen of the city of London, to ſupport the nomination of the Aldermen Wilkes and Townſend, to be returned to the court of Aldermen for the Mayoralty the year enſuing."

The four candidates breakfaſted with the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-houſe, Sept. 29.; whence they proceeded to Guildhall for the election. After the Lord Mayor, &c. aſcended the huſtings, and the Recorder had in a ſpeech acquainted the Livery with the occaſion of their meeting, two motions were made, and agreed to *nem. con.* viz. 1. That the thanks of the Livery be given to the late Sheriffs Wilkes and Bull, "for their diligent and unwearied attendance during the whole courſe of their ſheriffalty, for their ſteady attention to the preſervation of the public peace, and for their faithful and upright diſcharge of every part of the duty of their office;" 2. That the ſaid thanks be recorded in the town-clerk's office.—After this, all the Aldermen who had not paſſed the chair, were ſeverally put up in nomination. The majority of hands was greatly in favour of Ald. Wilkes and Townſend. But a poll was demanded in favour of Sir Henry Bankes, and Meſſ. Halliſax and Shakeſpear; which came on immediately.

The poll began, Sept. 29. and was continued Sept. 30. and Oct. 1. 2. 3. 5. 6.;

6.; on which laſt day, it was finally cloſed; and the numbers came out thus: For Ald. Wilkes 2301, Townſend 2278, Hallifax 2116, Shakeſpear 1912, and Sir Henry Bankes 3. The numbers being declared, the Sheriffs gave notice, that on Thurſday, the 8th, they would make their return. But on that day a ſcrutiny was demanded for Meſſ. Hallifax and Shakeſpear: which having been granted, and the mode of ſecuring the expences having been ſettled, Mr Wilkes came forward, and made a ſpeech, the purport of which was as follows.

"*Gentlemen, and Brother-Liverymen,*

I want powers to expreſs the deep ſenſe I have of the diſtinguiſhed honour you have done me by a majority of your free ſuffrages. I find you are now, on the moſt frivolous pretexts, to be haraſſed by a ſcrutiny; but I know the event will only confirm the juſtice of the poll, and demonſtrate the fairneſs and honour of the proceedings of my friends during the whole election.

The preſent Sheriffs, Gentlemen, in the courſe of this election, have maintained a firmneſs and impartiality, which are the moſt pleaſing omens of a patriotic conduct for the whole year of their ſheriffalty.

During the preſent conteſt a remarkable paper has been publiſhed relative to the liberty of the preſs, one of the great bulwarks of all our liberties. I find it authenticated by one of our own body, a freeman in Pater-noſter-row, Mr Thomas Evans. In that paper we are told, that a gentleman came into this city, and threatened the printer, in conſequence of his having publiſhed their minutes [345.], that if he did not give up the perſon or perſons who favoured him with the proceedings of that committee, the Houſe of Commons would proceed againſt him with the utmoſt ſeverity. I rejoice, Gentlemen, that the honeſt printer has not been frightened by ſo inſolent and illegal a menace; and I here declare that he, and every other fellow-citizen, ſhall have the moſt ſpirited legal ſupport from me, both for his own private protection and ſecurity, and for the effectual puniſhment of every violator of the laws of our country, and the franchiſes of our city. While God continues me health to do my duty among you, the powers with which you have armed me, ſhall be exerted againſt every attempt of violence and injuſtice, even from the higheſt uſurped authority. Our right, as conſtituents, to be fully informed of the proceedings of our repreſentatives in parliament, has been clearly demonſtrated; but the force of truth is not likely to prevail againſt men loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame, even ſo atrociouſly wicked beyond the example of the moſt barbarous nations and times, as to corrupt the great fountain of public juſtice, by eraſing a judicial record [xxxiii. 238.], till that hour held almoſt ſacred in every civilized country. I congratulate you, Gentlemen, that you poſſeſs ſeveral excellent magiſtrates, who in a good cauſe have the fortitude to meet the rage of a ſenate, compoſed chiefly of hirelings and ſlaves. I wiſh I could rank your preſent chief magiſtrate among that number; but as we have among us magiſtrates of ability, firmneſs, and intrepidity, real and warm friends of the people, I am perſuaded that our liberties and franchiſes are ſafe againſt every hoſtile attack. The event muſt be happy, the defeat of deſpotiſm, the victory of the conſtitution.

I can never, Gentlemen, ſufficiently acknowledge the honour you have done me, by the unanimous reſolution of your entire approbation of my conduct during the paſt ſheriffalty. Permit me, likewiſe, on this occaſion, thus publicly to return thanks to my late colleague. Thro' the whole courſe of the laſt year he has given repeated proofs of his ſteady attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and to the duties of his office. He has ſhared with me the various fatigues and difficulties inſeparable from our late charge. I have regularly experienced from him the moſt obliging readineſs to leſſen the weight of whatever was painful or oppreſſive, and to co-operate in every meaſure for the common welfare, and the good of this capital. Your private feelings, Gentlemen, will, I am ſure, juſtify me in this public tribute of the gratitude I owe to ſo worthy a friend, and excellent a magiſtrate, as Mr Alderman Bull."

Mr Wilkes having ended his ſpeech, Mr Bull addreſſed the Livery thus.

"*Gentlemen,*

The favourable acceptance of my ſervices the paſt year, to which you have given ſo honourable a teſtimony, demands my moſt grateful acknowledgements; but permit me to ſay, that our ſervices would not have been ſo few, or ſlender, had it been in our power to have added

added to their number or importance.

I cannot, Gentlemen, forbear expreſſing to you my thorough ſatisfaction in my connection with my much-eſteemed friend and colleague, Mr Wilkes. Notwithſtanding the many objections which were ſtarted at firſt, on purpoſe to deter me from joining with him; notwithſtanding the many difficulties which have been ſince thrown out, to perplex and weary me in the way; it is with the utmoſt pleaſure I now declare, that I have not, in any one moment, wiſhed to be ſeparated from him. A perfect agreement in ſentiment reſpecting every part of our public conduct, as well as what we had determined to do, if the neceſſity of the times had required, or the occaſion preſented itſelf, has made the burthen of our office much eaſier to be ſupported; and will, I doubt not, be an encouragement to our ſucceſſors firmly to unite in the public cauſe; which alone can enable them to ſerve you, as I know they wiſh, in the manner the moſt eſſential to the honour and intereſt of the city of London."

The ſcrutiny was to have begun on the 24th: but on that day, the following letter was received by the ſheriffs from Meſſ. Hallifax and Shakeſpear, viz.

"*Gentlemen*, The ſcrutiniers nominated by us having declared themſelves diſabled from entering upon the ſcrutiny, for want of the delivery of true copies of the poll, as required by the act of parliament of the 11th of Geo. I. we object to any further proceedings touching the preſent election of Mayor for the city of London, as irregular and illegal."

On reading this letter, the Sheriffs aſked the advice of Sir James Hodges; who ſaid, that he had been concerned in many ſcrutinies, but never remembered an inſtance of a proteſt againſt the ſcrutiny; that in the preſent caſe, he apprehended, that the poll was to be conſidered in the ſame light as if no ſcrutiny had been demanded; but that, to take off every imputation of partiality from the Sheriffs, he would adviſe them to ſcrutinize four names on one ſide, and four on the other, in each company, regularly and alphabetically through the whole. The Sheriffs approved of Sir James's opinion, but however determined to go through with the poll: which they accordingly did for form's ſake, rejecting no votes on either ſide, and cloſed it on the 28th.

On the 29th a court of Aldermen was held for chuſing either Mr Wilkes or Mr Townſend the Lord Mayor. After they were met, the Town-Clerk declared to the Livery, That the poll, after the niceſt inquiry, was in favour of Meſſ. Wilkes and Townſend, the numbers on the ſcrutiny ſtanding the ſame as at the concluſion of the poll. — In the court of Aldermen the votes ſtood thus: For *Ald. Townſend*, Ald. Ladbroke, Aſlop, Glynn, Harley, Stephenſon, Plumb, Sawbridge, and Oliver; and for *Ald. Wilkes*, Ald. Aſgill, Bridgen, Turner, Croſby, Kirkman, Bull, and Lewes; and ſix did not vote, viz. Ald. Nath (the Lord Mayor), Shakeſpear, Kennet, Wilkes, Townſend, and Roſſiter. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor came upon the huſtings, and Mr Townſend was declared to be choſen Lord Mayor for the enſuing year.

Mr Townſend having been inveſted with the gold chain in the uſual manner, came forward, and addreſſed the Livery thus.

"*Gentlemen*, After the repeated teſtimonies I have already given you of my zeal in the cauſe of liberty, I ſhould imagine that all profeſſions are unneceſſary on my part. I am this day elected your Chief Magiſtrate; and be aſſured I will continue firm and inflexible in the principles on which I have acted. Conſcious of my ſincerity, I with only to poſſeſs the applauſe of honeſt men. I deſire no other reward, no other return, than the eſteem and confidence of my fellow-citizens."

After which Mr Ald. Wilkes came forward, and addreſſed the Livery as follows.

"*Gentlemen and Brother-Liverymen*,

After the moſt unfair and ungrounded allegations, both againſt the juſtice of the poll and honour of the Sheriffs, our adverſaries have been reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning a ſcrutiny, which was only demanded to create expence, and to diſturb the public peace. Upon the fulleſt evidence I am now warranted to declare, that if the ſcrutiny had been continued by them, a much greater majority than that declared by the ſheriffs at the cloſe of the poll would have appeared at the finiſhing of the ſcrutiny, and many ſcenes of iniquity and corruption been laid open to all mankind. The conſciouſneſs and dread of this was the true cauſe of the ſcrutiny being declined,

on the moſt falſe and injurious ſubterfuge.

"The court of Aldermen, Gentlemen, notwithſtanding the ſanction of your declared with and approbation by the majority of your ſuffrages, have not thought proper to ratify your choice. I give the gentleman who is the object of their choice, much joy. His forward zeal for the public ſervice — but I will not be his panegyriſt.

I am happy, Gentlemen, to be farther uſeful to you, by humbly offering you, at all future times, the tender of my ſervices, in conjunction with any gentleman whom you may chuſe hereafter to raiſe to the dignity of your Chief Magiſtrate. I ſhall thus enjoy the ſatisfaction of veſting in the Livery of London the full and ſole power of electing their own Mayor; a privilege enjoyed by all other corporations, and which, in my opinion, they ought to have had at the firſt formation of the conſtitution of this city. On every occaſion, Gentlemen, I ſhall be ready to obey your commands, and to convince you of my warm gratitude for your repeated favours."

Sir James Eyre, the Recorder, (having, on the 28th, kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer), made a genteel ſpeech in the court of Aldermen this day, and reſigned his office of Recorder. — On which the thanks of the court of Aldermen were unanimouſly voted to him, "for his diligent, ſteady, able, and upright diſcharge of that important office, no leſs in the Court of Aldermen, than in the general adminiſtration of juſtice." — At the ſame time a piece of plate, amounting to the value of 60 l. (the ſum given for a piece of plate when Sir Thomas Adams was complimented, on his reſignation of the Recorderſhip) was voted as a compliment to Sir James Eyre.

SCOTLAND.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Auchinleck and Pitfour to go the weſtern circuit this autumn, the Lords Kames and Kennet the northern, and the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Coalſton the ſouthern; — the courts to ſit down, at Inveraray, Sept. 11. Glaſgow, Sept. 18. and Stirling, Sept. 24.; at Inverneſs, Sept. 25. Aberdeen, Oct. 3. and Perth, Oct. 10.; and at Jedburgh, Oct. 9. Dumfries, Oct. 16. and Air, Oct. 23.

At Inveraray, Lord Pitfour judge, Neil Maclean, alias William Campbell, ſon of the deceaſed Gillean Maclean in Kilmichael, for ſtealing a horſe, and Duncan Macarthur, ſon of Charles Macarthur workman in Inverary, for ſhoplifting, were both baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for five years; the latter on being found guilty by the unanimous verdict of a jury, and the former on his own petitioning for baniſhment, and the advocate-depute's conſenting.

At Glaſgow, the Lords Auchinleck and Pitfour judges, Robert Wark, late coal-hewer at the coal-works of Kinnaird, Robert Provan, late coal-hewer at the coal-works of Mr Orr of Barrowfield, and John Macfarlane, late apprentice to Ninian Macgil hammerman in Glaſgow, were indicted for houſe and ſhop breaking and theft. The diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore* againſt Provan, and he was recommitted on a new warrant. Wark and Macfarlane being tried, were by the jury unanimouſly found guilty, art and part, of the crimes libelled; but recommended to mercy, on account of their youth. They were both ſentenced to be hanged on the 18th of November.

The court was opened at Stirling by Lord Auchinleck, but there was no criminal buſineſs.

At Inverneſs, Lord Kennet judge, Donald Bain, alias Macleod, and William Macuilian, both ſervants at Borrowſtoun, in the county of Caithneſs, indicted for houſe-breaking and theft, were, on their own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. — Alexander Macdonald, from the pariſh of Reay in Caithneſs, accuſed of ſtouthrief and robbery, was tried, but acquitted. — The ſame Alexander Macdonald, and William Elder tenant in Iſauld, Donald Elder his ſon, George Miller and Robert Farquhar, both tenants in Iſauld, in the ſaid pariſh of Reay, were accuſed of wilful fire-raiſing, by ſetting on fire the houſe of Mr James Hog in Borlum. The proof being ſomewhat difficult, and depending chiefly on circumſtances, the libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury found the libel proven, all in one voice againſt William Elder and Alexander Macdonald, and by a plurality of voices againſt Donald Elder; and all in one voice found the libel not proven againſt Miller and Farquhar. The three former were ordained to be carried to Thurſo and Wick, and William Elder

and

and Alexander Macdonald to be whipped at both places, receiving each twenty-five ſtripes on their naked backs; young Elder ſtanding beſide them bareheaded; and thereafter all the three to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. —— What gave riſe to this trial, was, that the John of Liverpool, loaded with iron and deals, being wrecked on that coaſt laſt winter, and the mate and part of the crew being ſaved, Mr Hog, with a becoming humanity, not only entertained the ſurvivors, but endeavoured to ſave as much of the cargo as poſſible for the owners. The country-people, however, poured down upon the coaſt in great numbers, in order to pillage the goods; and Mr Hog having been very aſſiduous to prevent them, and having, by ſearching their houſes, endeavoured to recover what was ſtolen, theſe barbarous wretches, fired with reſentment, formed a combination to deſtroy him and his family, by burning his houſe; which was attempted, by entering it in the night-time, and putting live coals to the thatch. The effect, however, was prevented, by the noiſe of the ruffians going through the houſe awakening the family.

At Aberdeen, Lord Kames judge, Margaret Wat, from the pariſh of Old Deer, indicted for childmurder, was found not guilty. —— Lauchlan Will, alias Maclean, indicted for theft, and being habite and repute a common thief, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be publicly whipped on Friday, Oct. 23. and the two following Fridays, and to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

At Perth, Lord Kennet judge, Alexander Macdonald, alias Macrob, and George Buchanan, alias Macvulagan, from the pariſh of Logierate in Athol, were indicted, the firſt for ſtealing two horſes and a watch, and being habite and repute a common thief, and both of them for ſtealing five cattle. Macdonald was found guilty of the whole acts of theft libelled, except that of the watch, and was ſentenced to be hanged on the 27th of November. Buchanan was acquitted. —— Charles Stewart and John Melvil tinkers, and Mary Wilſon and Anne Burnet their wives, were indicted for ſtealing a conſiderable parcel of linen drying on a hedge. Stewart and Wilſon having eſcaped, were fugitated. Melvil and Wilſon having been tried, and found guilty, were baniſhed to the plantations for life, the ſervice of Melvil adjudged for ſeven years, and that of Wilſon for five. —— James Towns, found guilty of breaking into and ſtealing meal from the caſt mill of Brechin, was ſentenced to be whipped at Brechin, and baniſhed the county of Forfar for life. —— Daniel Sutherland, accuſed of picking pockets, breaking priſon, and cheating country-people, by impoſing penny-notes of the Barrowman company [xxvi. 574.], for real guinea-notes of the Edinburgh banks, was ſentenced to be whipped at the croſs of Perth, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. —— Jean Stewart, alias Hunter, late ſervant to William Spence tailor in Edinburgh, tried for ſtealing Mrs Spence's cloaths, and eloping with them, was baniſhed to the plantations for ſeven years, and her ſervice adjudged for three. —— Peter Lawſon, Colin Henderſon, and Mary Angus, all of the pariſh of Torybura, indicted for entering the warehouſe of a diſtillery there, and ſtealing ſpirits, having petitioned for baniſhment, Lawſon and Henderſon were baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years; and Mary Angus, who was delivered of a child in priſon only two days before, and had a numerous family of young children, was baniſhed Scotland for life. —— David Scot, tried for breaking into one of the cuſtom-houſe ware-houſes in Dundee, and ſtealing from thence ſome ſtone bottles or greybeards filled with ſpirits, was aſſoilzied. David Smith, porter in Dundee, his accomplice, not appearing, was fugitated.

At Jedburgh, Lord Coalſton judge, Robert Keith, late ſoldier in the 19th regiment of foot, tried for murdering Charles Anderſon ſometime collier at Greenlaw, in the pariſh of Pennycuick, was ſentenced to be hanged on the 24th of November, and his body to be publicly diſſected, in terms of the act 25th Geo II. —— During the courſe of this trial, it having appeared, that John Learmonth, ſmith at Braefoot of Channelkirk, one of the witneſſes, had ſhewed uncommon courage and conduct in apprehending Keith; and the jury having recommended to the court, that ſome notice ſhould be taken of his laudable conduct, ſo as he might receive ſome reward from the gentlemen of Berwickſhire for his good behaviour; the court deſired the ſheriff-ſubſtitute of that county to lay this recommendation before the firſt meeting of the

juſtices of peace and commiſſioners of ſupply of the county, for that purpoſe. In conſequence of which, at a meeting, Oct. 27. the collector was appointed to pay five guineas to Learmonth; and the reſolution was, by order of the meeting, inſerted in the news-papers. —— William Gray, late ſoldier in the 31ſt regiment of foot, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, was, on his own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for four years.

The court was opened at Dumfries by Lord Coalſon, but there was no buſineſs.

At Air, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk judge, John Thomſon, alias Charles Grant, indicted for houſe-breaking, and ſome acts of petty theft, was, on his own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

About the end of September the Count de Guignes, the French ambaſſador at the court of London, arrived in Scotland, proceeding by Dumfries to Glaſgow, where he arrived on the 1ſt of October. Afterwards he viſited the Duke of Argyle at Inverary, the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth, the Duke of Athol at Dunkeld, and the Lord Privy Seal at Ballmount; whence he went to Perth, where he arrived on the 13th. He then viſited the Earl of Kinnoul at Duplin, and Mr Graeme at Balgowan, in his way to Stirling. In coming from Stirling to Edinburgh, he viewed the great canal, and was highly pleaſed at ſeeing a veſſel paſs one of the locks. On the 15th he viſited the Earl of Hopetoun at Hopetounhouſe, whence next day he came to Edinburgh. He viſited the Duke of Buccleugh at Dalkeith on the 17th, and afterwards the Duke of Roxburgh at Floors, whence he proceeded to London, and arrived there on the 23d. His Excellency was treated with very great reſpect by all the noblemen and gentlemen he viſited in Scotland, by the magiſtrates and inhabitants of the ſeveral cities and boroughs he paſſed through, and likewiſe by the military; and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction with his tour in this country.

In the beginning of September, Lady Glenorchy obtained from the managers of the orphan-hoſpital in Edinburgh, a leaſe for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, of a piece of ground in the park to the ſouth-eaſt of the hoſpital, for the purpoſe of building a chapel for divine worſhip. Her Ladyſhip is to pay 15 l. a-year for it to the hoſpital. Immediately a great number of workmen were employed to clear the ground, and the foundation-ſtone was laid on the 10th of October.

"*Edinburgh, Aug.* 14. We hear from Glaſgow, that Mr Golburn is not only carrying on his operations in deepening the river Clyde with alacrity and diſpatch, but with the moſt promiſing appearance of ſucceſs. About thirty jetted dikes are now finiſhed, which has greatly increaſed the rapidity of the current; and all the fords betwixt Dunglaſs and the Broomielaw are deepened about three feet and a half; by which the gabbards and lighters now paſs up and down the river without waiting for ſpring-tides as formerly. It is computed, that the men employed in dragging theſe fords bring out above 800 tuns of ſand per day. Great progreſs has likewiſe been made this ſeaſon in the Monkland canal, which is alſo carrying on with much ſucceſs."

"*Air, Oct.* 8. On the 23d ult. we had one of the moſt ſolemn proceſſions of free maſons in this place, that I preſume ever was made in Scotland. The occaſion of it was the laying the foundation-ſtone of the works for improving the harbour [219.]. The Earl of Dumfries, Grand Maſter for Scotland, and upwards of 500 of the brethren, were preſent. They aſſembled at the King's-arms between ten and eleven o'clock forenoon. From thence they went in proceſſion to the church, attended by the Rev. Meſſ. Dalrymple and M'Gill, miniſters in this place, decently habited in their gowns, with their aprons under them, their hats below their arms as the reſt of the company, carrying the Bible open in their hands; violins, and a variety of other muſic, playing before them. An elegant ſermon was there delivered them from Pſal. civ. 15. After ſermon, they walked in the ſame orderly manner to the harbour, where a chair for the Grand Maſter was ſet. The ſtone was then preſented, when his Lordſhip applied to it the plumb-rule and the ſquare, and gave it three ſtrokes with the mallet. After that ceremony was performed, it was handed over the key with ropes, and his Lordſhip ſolemnly poured upon it a handful of corn, and a cupful of wine and oil; devoutly lifting up his eyes to Heaven, and addreſſing the Great Architect of heaven and earth, that the place might abound in theſe articles.

This

This gave occaſion to three chearful huzzas. Then the Rev. Mr M'Gill, having addreſſed himſelf to the brethren, which likewiſe was followed with three cheers as before, he devoutly prayed; and the whole ceremony was concluded with ſinging the maſons anthem." *Week. Mag.*

About the end of Auguſt, there was in flower, in a gentleman's garden near Edinburgh, a plant, called, in Linnæus's *Species Plantarum*, GLORIOSA SUPERBA, or SUPERB LILY. This is a genus of the order of the Monogynia, belonging to the Hexandria claſs of plants. There is no calix; the corolla conſiſts of ſix oblong, lanceolated, undulated, and very long petals, reflexed to the bottom; the colour at firſt is green, but ſoon changes to a beautiful red and yellow; the root is perennial, the ſtalk annual; and, being a native of Malabar, requires a ſtove here. This beautiful flowering plant is ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind that has flowered in North Britain.

At the ſame time there was in full flower, in a hot-houſe near Edinburgh, another plant, called by Linnæus, *Fritillaria regia, racemo comoſo, infernè nudo, foliis crenatis*; or, "Fritillary, with a tufted bunch of flowers, naked below, and crenated leaves." It is alſo called by another botanical author, *Corona regalis, lilii folio crenato*; or, "Royal crown, with a crenated lily-leaf." It belongs to the Hexandria Monogynia claſs. It has above fifty flowers round the ſtem, below the crown; is the firſt of the kind that was ever ſeen in Scotland; and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

The fiſhing at Shetland this year has been very ſucceſsful, owing to a new improvement in the fiſhing-lines, invented by Mr Cobb, for which he has got a patent. He was ſent out to Shetland by the board of truſtees, to diſcover his invention to the fiſhers there. The old and new methods were tried at the ſame time; and, on an average, four fiſhes were taken by Mr Cobb's method for one by the old method.

The greateſt rain and floods ever known there happened at Inverary, Sept. 7.; by which large trees, that had ſtood a hundred years, were torn up, numbers of bridges were ſwept away, and the military roads were rendered impaſſable. The great bridge over the water of Aray, and three ſmaller ones in Glenaray, were entirely carried away; and both the great bridges at the head of Lochfine were greatly damaged. In the Duke of Argyle's policy, all his Grace's caſcades, bridges, and bulwarks, were entirely deſtroyed.

About the ſame time and ſince there have been great floods in many places of Scotland.

In the beginning of Auguſt laſt, at Barrack, in the pariſh of Newdeer, a peaſant digging for ſtones in a Druidical place of worſhip, found, about eighteen inches below the ſurface, a flat ſtone lying horizontally; on raiſing which, he found an urn full of human bones, ſome of them quite freſh, particularly the ſcull and elbow-joints; ſeveral of the ribs entire, but crumbled on being touched. The urn had no bottom, but was placed on a flat ſtone, ſuch as covered the top, but fell to pieces on an attempt to carry it away. Another urn, moſtly conſumed, as were the contents, was found about a yard from this one. In the neighbourhood of this place, is an eminence, called *Weir-hill*, where probably a battle was fought; and perhaps the urn might contain the remains of ſome chieftain who fell in the action. A third urn has been ſince found exactly ſimilar.

About the middle of Auguſt, on digging away the foundation of an old houſe at Perth, where the Scottiſh parliaments were held above three hundred years ago, a copper medal was found. On one ſide is repreſented a figure on horſeback, ſuppoſed to be Mordecai clothed in royal apparel, and a crown upon his head, with Haman leading his horſe; on the reverſe, the gallows on which Haman was hanged.

About the end of Auguſt, a party of the 17th regiment, digging down a large cairn of ſtones at the hill of Auchinhove, in the pariſh of Udny, in order to ſtraighten the road between Old Aberdeen and Old Meldrum, found a very large urn full of human bones, ſome of them freſh and hard, but the greateſt part fell to duſt on being touched. The urn was covered by a flat ſtone, on which were ſome antique figures and letters; but unluckily it broke to ſhivers on being removed. Near the cairn was found a regular fire-place, compoſed of a back-ſtone, ſide-jambs, and a large hearth-ſtone, with a good deal of burnt ſtuff on it.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. In Ireland, Capt. Steuart of the Royal Irish dragoons, son of Sir James Steuart of Coltnefs, to Miss Alicia Blacker, daughter of John Blacker, Esq; of Carrick.

Oct. 15. At Morton, Dumfriesshire, Mr William Lorimer of Craigieburn, merchant in Dumfries, to Miss Annie Carson of Drumcork.

19. At Glasgow, Mr Peter Cuming, Professor of Oriental languages in the university of that city, to Miss Rachel Baird, daughter of the deceased Mr William Baird, brewer, of the same city.

19. At Mount Charles, William Campbell, Esq; jun. of Fairfield, to Miss Sally Cuninghame, second daughter of the late Nathaniel Cuninghame, Esq; of Boston.

30. At Brightheimstone, Dr Pepys, to Lady Jane Evelyn, widow of George Evelyn, Esq; and sister of the Earl of Rothes.

BIRTHS.

Sept 20. At London, the lady of Viscount Molyneux, of a son and heir. [xxx. 671.]

Oct. 2. At London, the Countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.

6. At London, the lady of Lord Garlies, son of the Earl of Galloway, of a son.

13. At Hopetoun-house, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, the lady of Lord Hope, of a daughter.

21. At London, the lady of Capt. O'Neal of Greenwich, of twins, being the first time of her lying-in after a marriage of twenty-one years.

24. At London, the lady of Dr Shipley, Bishop of Chester. This is their tenth child, all living.

At South Coleshill, Warwickshire, the wife of one Collins, a labouring man, of four children, two boys and two girls, all living.

26. At London, the lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, of a son and heir [xxxiii. 670.]

At London, the Countess-dowager of Egremont, wife of Count Bruhl, of a son and heir. [xxix. 389.]

DEATHS.

In Bengal, Capt. Thomas Buchan, second son of Mr Buchan of Lethem.

At De Lagoa, near the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Andrew Scott, of the Tryall, a country East-India ship, eldest son of Mr James Scott, clerk to the signet.

July 26. At his seat the Decoy, in Jamaica, Sir Charles Price, Bt. He was near thirty years Speaker of the Assembly of that island.

Sept. At Kraupitzer in Prussia, a soldier, at the advanced age of 123 years.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs Frederick, aged 105.

John Guest, a dwarf, thirty-three inches high.

Oct. 1. At Richmond in Surry, Thomas Hanway, Esq; one of the commissioners of the navy.

3. At London, Peter M'Cloud, Esq; aged 105.

9. At Down Place near Windsor, Richard Tonson, Esq; member for New Windsor, and the last surviving son of Jacob Tonson, Esq; many years since a very eminent bookseller and stationer in London.

9. At Aarhus in Jutland, aged 146, the celebrated Christian Jacobsen Drackenburg. He was born Nov. 11. 1626.

10. Dr William Wilkie, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St Andrew's, and author of the Epigoniad, &c.

11. At Leith, Chambre Lewis, Esq; late collector of the customs at that port.

12. At Deptford, in the 105th year of his age, Mr Gladman, formerly purser of a man of war, by which, with dealing in seamens tickets, he acquired 30,000 l.

12. At Bath, Mr Samuel Scott, so admired for his painting of sea-pieces and shipping, as to be esteemed the English Vandevelde.

12. At Torrence, Mrs Elisabeth Myrton. She was daughter of the deceased Sir Andrew Myrton of Gogar, Bt, and widow of Archibald Stuart, Esq; of Torrence, clerk to the signet.

12. At Bury St Edmund's, the Hon. Mr Smith, brother of the Duke of Dorset, and Captain of the Queen's regiment of dragoons.

12. Near Monmouth, —— Edmunds, Esq; who has bequeathed a fortune of upwards of 10,000 l. to one Miss a day-labourer, near that place. Mr Edmunds, who has so amply provided for this man at his death, would not speak to or see him whilst he lived.

12. At Paris, Miss Jean Pringle, daughter of Mr John Pringle, writer to the signet.

13. At his seat near Helston in Cornwall, Sir John St Aubyn, Bt, member for that county.

13. At Edinburgh, Patrick Borthwick, late merchant in that city, leaving only one son, Archibald, merchant in Norway; who, failing issue-male of the late Lord Borthwick [518.], succeeds to that title.

13. At Bagshot-park, George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, a Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the third or King's own regiment of dragoons, Governor of Jersey, and K. G. His Lordship was born April 8. 1724, and is succeeded by his infant son, [276.]

14. At his seat of Garryhunden, Sir Thomas Butler, Bt. He was found dead in his bed.

17. At Port-Patrick, John Blair, Esq; of Dunskey, Lieutenant in the third regiment of guards.

17. At Hawley-hill farm, Wiltshire, Thomas

mas Pearce, a labouring man, in the 112th year of his age.

18 At Scithe, near Lynn-Regis, Mr Andrew Rome, from Galloway. He dealt for many years in the black-cattle trade.

20. At Kendal in Weſtmoreland, of the ſmall pox, the wife of John Moore of Grimſhill, Eſq; in the 58th year of her age.

28 At Orchill in Athol, Perthſhire, in the 87th year of his age, Mr Walter Stewart, a miniſter of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland. [xviii. 624.]

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Oct. 9. to appoint Simon Earl Harcourt Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, [in the room of George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, who was appointed to this office in 1767.] Declared in council, Oct. 9.

10. to appoint Lord Viſcount Stormont, (now Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna), to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Verſailles.

10. to grant unto Edward Townſend, of Burſcot in Berks, Gent. and his heirs-male, his Majeſty's licence to take the ſurname of *Loveden* only, and alſo to bear the arms of that family.

17. to grant unto Lt-Gen. George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, the office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

22. to grant unto the Rt Hon. General Henry Seymour Conway, the office of Governor and Captain of the iſle of Jerſey and caſtle of Gouray alias Montorgueil and Elifabeth, [in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceaſed.]

22. to appoint Lt-Gen. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, K. B. Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, [in the room of Gen. Conway.]

23 to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Hawkins, Eſq;

24 to appoint George Marſh, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Eſq; deceaſed.

24. to appoint James Wallace, Robert Pett, Eſqs; Sir Roger Bargoyne, Bt, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for victualling the Navy.

24 to grant unto Dr William Vivian the place of Profeſſor of Phyſic in the univerſity of Oxford.

28. to appoint Robert Lord Clive, of Ireland, to be Lieutenant of the county of Salop.

28. to appoint Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer [in England], on the reſignation of Sir Thomas Parker.

28. to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Eyre, Eſq; Recorder of London: And at the ſame time he kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer [in England.]

31. to grant unto Richard Stonehewer, Eſq; to be Auditor of Exciſe in England.

31. to appoint William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, George Quarme, and Anthony Lucas, Eſqs, together with William Lowndes, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners of Exciſe in England.

War-office, Oct. 16. 1772.

Royal reg. of Horſe-guards: Lieut. Archibald Stewart is appointed to be Captain, vice St George Bowles; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. James Knightley to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Stewart; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Jones, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Knightley; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Lt-Col. John Deaken, of the 62d regiment of foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Edward Craig; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lt-Col. Thomas Cox to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Shuckburgh, deceaſed.

Ditto: Capt. William Fielding to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cox.

Ditto: The Hon. Enſ. Richard Fitzpatrick to be Lieutenant, vice William Fielding.

Ditto: ——— Finch, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Fitzpatrick.

2d reg. of foot: Theophilus Silverſide, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Boyd; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of foot: Capt. William Maxwell to be Major, vice Wilbraham Tollemache; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. John Bull to be Captain, vice William Maxwell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Chriſtie to be Lieutenant, vice John Bull; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of foot: John Skinner, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward William Bentham; by purchaſe.

17th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Vanderduſſen; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Lord Berriedale to be Enſign, vice William Scott; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. John Darby to be Quarter-maſter, vice Thomas Vanderduſſen; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Milward; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Syme, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Gordon; by purchaſe.

20th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Stanly to be Lieutenant, vice George Meggs; by purchaſe.

22d reg. of foot: Enſ. Charles Handfield to

to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Henry Barrett; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Hewett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Handfield; by purchaſe.

25th reg. of foot: John Williamſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Gerald Forteſcue, preferred; by purchaſe.

31ſt reg. of foot: Capt. Chriſtopher Carleton to be Captain, vice Henry Sampſon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Pilot to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Chriſtopher Carleton.

Ditto: Enſ. Benijah Brawn to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Pilot.

Ditto: Andrew Roſs, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Benijah Brawn.

32d reg. of foot: Enſ. Edward Brookes to be Lieutenant, vice Angus Cameron, deceaſed.

Ditto: William Doughty, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Brookes.

35th reg. of foot: Lieut. Andrew Robinſon, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Cribb, who exchanges.

43d reg. of foot: Capt. John Hatfield to be Captain, vice Richard Maitland, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Knight to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Hatfield.

Ditto: Enſ. William Morris to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Knight.

Ditto: Thomas Lunbar, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Morris.

52d reg. of foot: Robert John Harriſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Harper Higgins, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Harry Barry to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Marſhall; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Fuge, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Barry; by purchaſe.

60th reg. of foot: Lieut. David Alexander Grant to be Adjutant, vice Patrick M'Alpin, preferred.

64th reg. of foot: John Kennedy Strong, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Clancy; by purchaſe.

Surgeon's Mate John Thomſon to be Surgeon's Mate at St Philip's caſtle in the iſland of Minorca, vice John Johnſtone, preferred.

Capt. Stephen Gualy, from halfpay, to be Captain of Carriſbrooke caſtle in the iſland of Wight, vice Holmes, deceaſed.

Capt. Henry Caldwell, of the 36th regiment of foot, to be Major in America only.

Lieut. Lockhart Ruſſell to be Major in the Eaſt-Indies only.

SEQUESTRATIONS continued. [520.]

Sept. 24. *& Oct.* 6. John Campbell tenant in Eaſtlocheraigs; F. Capt. William Maſon, factor to the Earl of Eglinton; M. Robert Montgomery's, innkeeper, Eagleſham, Nov. 12.

Oct. 1. & 8. Andrew Yuill gardener in Falkirk, C.; F. John Neilſon writer in Falkirk; M. John King's, vintner, Falkirk, Nov. 10.

6. John Gray merchant in Edinburgh, C.; F. John Pattiſon W. E.; M. John's coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, Nov. 10.

6. & 12. Robert Fringle, late tenant in Symington, D.; F. James Watſon, C. S.; M. Forreſt's coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, Nov. 23.

Oct. 8 John Macculloch, younger of Barholme; F. William Hannay, ſon to the deceaſed William Hannay of Kirkdale; M. Alexander Macrackan's, innkeeper, Creetown, Nov. 23.

15. Samuel Ramſay joiner at Gatehouſe of Fleet; D.; F. Charles Selkirk merchant at Gatehouſe of Fleet; M. John Macquie's, innkeeper, Gatehouſe of Fleet, Nov. 16.

20. Enſign John Maclean, tackſman of Kinlochſcriden, in Argyleſhire. D.; F. Colin Campbell of Achnacroiſh; M. Angus Grigarſon's, vintner, Auchnacraig in Mull, Nov. 30. No hour mentioned

20. Walter Brown weaver and manufacturer in Montroſe, C.; F. Charles Thomſon, jun. writer in Montroſe; M. John Strachan's, vintner, Montroſe, Nov 24.

The hour, twelve, noon.

We have given ſpecimens [400. 456. 520.] *of the notices given of Sequeſtrations on the act 12° Geo. III. cap. 72. as a proper illuſtration of the practice in purſuance of that act; and ſhall now diſcontinue the article, becauſe the meetings of the creditors muſt be ſometimes paſt before we can publiſh.*

The Edinburgh bill of burials for October 1772.

Within the city	Males 13	Fem. 13	26	50. Decr. 30.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 10	Fem. 14	24	

Between	Age.		No	Diſeases.	No
	Under	2	24	Aged ——	10
	2 &	5	2	Bowelhive ——	4
	5 &	10	3	Cancer ——	1
	10 &	20	2	Childbed ——	2
	20 &	30	4	Chincough ——	2
	30 &	40	2	Conſumption —	8
	40 &	50	1	Fever ——	4
	50 &	60	2	Killed by a fall —	1
	60 &	70	1	Rheumatick pains —	1
	70 &	80	6	Small pox ——	8
	80 &	90	3	Stillborn ——	2
	90 &	100	0	Suddenly ——	1
				Teething ——	6

Edinburgh, Nov. 20. 1772. Oat meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peaſe-meal, 8d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 6. 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	18 s. 6 d.
Bear,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 6 d.
Oats,	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 6 d.	12 s. 0 d.